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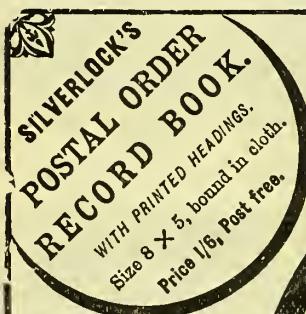
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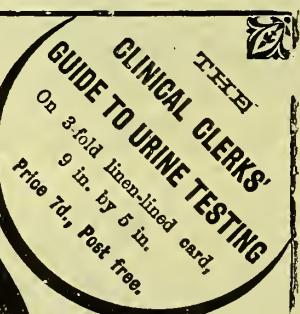
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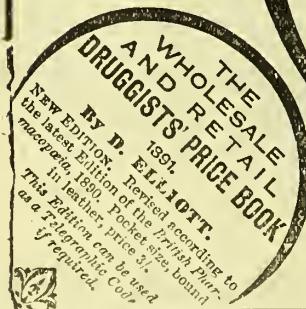
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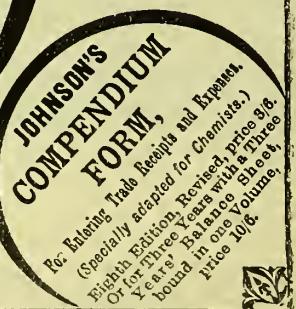
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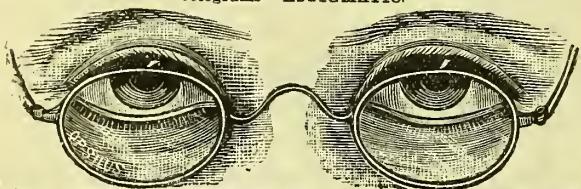
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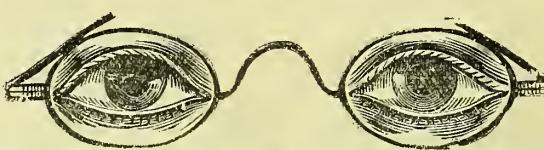
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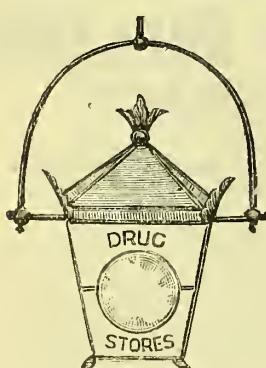
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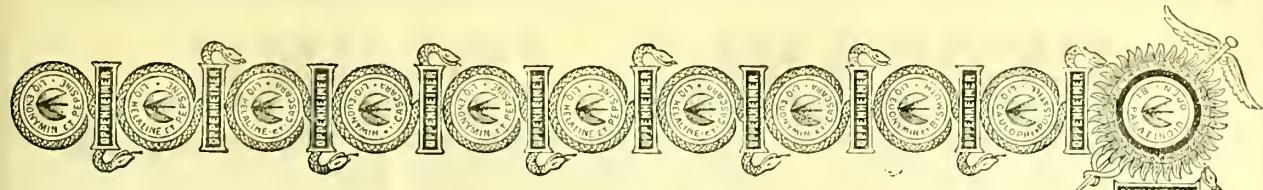
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"EXTRA RAPID." Specially suitable for printing by contact from hard and dense negatives, and for enlarging by artificial light.

The papers are coated in three grades, and are known as "A" Thin, Smooth. "B" Thick, Smooth. "C" Thick, Rough.

PLATINO BROMIDE PAPER.

An argentic Bromide paper, which gives the effects of Platinotype, and is at the same time far easier to work. It is distinguished by the soft grey and rich velvet and Platinotype tones, with the perfect matte surface of the finished print on both the rough and smooth paper.

Platino Bromide paper can be used for making either enlargements or contact prints. The method of treatment is the same as that employed with Eastman's other Bromide papers.

NIKKO PAPER.

For enlarging, or for printing by contact from negatives.

Combines the soft effect of a platinum or bromide tone with a highly enamelled surface. It has a delicate pink tint, and is especially recommended for those who prefer a warmer tone than that of the ordinary bromide print.

Contact prints or enlargements on this paper have a superior gloss; they possess bright, clear high lights, beautiful half-tones and deep rich shadows, and are transparent without blackness.

No other paper gives such perfect results with so little retouching.

EASTMAN Photographic Materials Co. Limited,

115-117 Oxford Street, LONDON, W.

PARIS: 4 Place Vendôme.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., U.S.A.
Eastman Kodak Co.

OL. SANTALI "BUSH."

TRY IT.

OL. SANTALI "BUSH."

**BUSH'S
LEMON OIL.**

"Speciality."

TRY IT.

Artillery Lane, LONDON.

BARNETT & FOSTER, MANUFACTURERS.

THE "COMPACT" CONTINUOUS ACTION SODA-WATER MACHINE.

Specially designed for use where space is an object, and for those having a large retail trade, such as Chemists, Hospitals, Restaurateurs, Hotel Proprietors, &c. They are ready for work immediately, require no fixing, and produce Aerated Waters of the very highest quality at a minimum of cost.

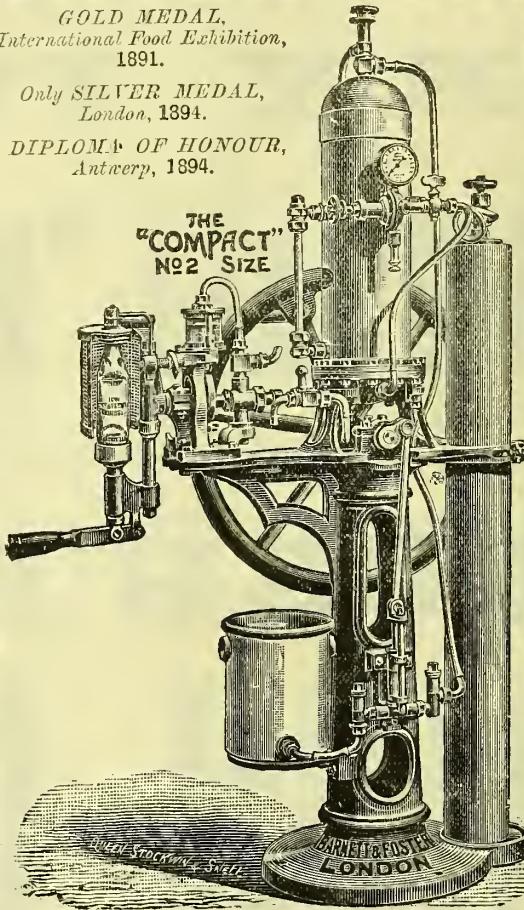
NO DANGER.
NO MESS.
PERFECTLY
RELIABLE.

TWO FILLERS
INCLUDED.

GOLD MEDAL,
International Food Exhibition,
1891.

Only SILVER MEDAL,
London, 1894.

DIPLOM. OF HONOUR,
Antwerp, 1894.



We guarantee to produce a better article with these than any other system adapted for using the Liquefied gas, and at a lower pressure, thus effecting an immense saving in bottles, and also reducing risk of accidents.

In use by
Leading Chemists in
all parts of the
United Kingdom.

No. 1 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine, and fitted with fast and loose Pulleys for driving by power	Code word (<i>Supremacy</i>)	£60
Producing Capacity by Hand-power 600 dozen per day.		
" " Power 1,200	"	"
No. 2 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine	Code word (<i>Royalist</i>)	£48

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 350 dozen per day.

 " " Power 700

 " " Code word (*Retailer*) £33

No. 3 Size, complete with Turnover or Syphon-filling Machine
Producing Capacity by Hand-power 200 dozen per day.
Syrup Pump fitted to the Turnover Filling Machine on either of above (*Injecto*) £2 extra. If fitted with one Filling Machine only, the two largest Machines are charged £3 less than above prices.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**"NIAGARA" BOTTLE AND THE LONDON-MADE SYPHON
KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

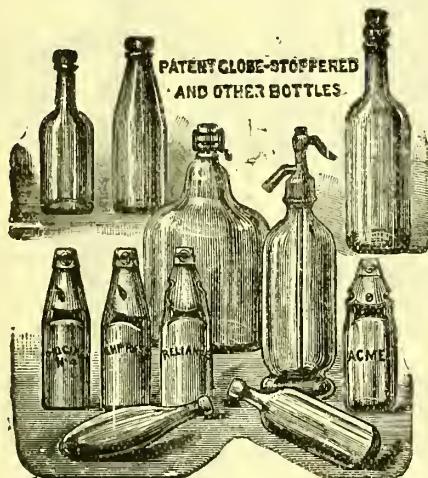
Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of every requirement for the Mineral Water Trade on application.

NIAGARA WORKS, 26th EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.



DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Box and Case Makers, Soda-water Machinery Engineers, and General Providers to the Mineral Water Trade.



ESSENCE DEPARTMENT.

Our Essences, Tinctures, and other ingredients are prepared by the Standard Essence Co., for whom we are sole agents. Their superior preparations are produced by a process which preserves the full natural aroma of the Fruits. These essences are highly concentrated, of exquisite flavour, and absolutely pure.

Essential Oil of Lemon, Acids, and Colourings of the finest quality and at moderate prices.

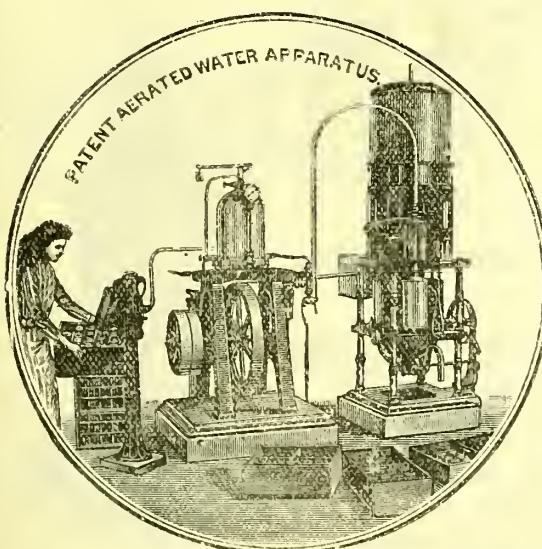
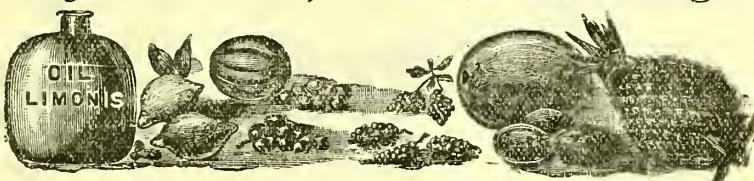
GLASS BOTTLE DEPARTMENT.

We have had over TWENTY YEARS' experience in the making of Globe Stoppered Bottles, and have manufactured more than all other firms in the World put together. RYLANDS' "Valve," "Reliance," "Acme," and "Original No. 4," are the leading Bottles in the Trade. All our Bottles are made with a patent tool of which we are the Sole Owners, and the grooves produced therewith will be found the most reliable in the market. All Buyers should see that the name of "DAN RYLANDS" and a figure 4 are stamped upon each bottle, in order to ensure our special manufacture and extra strength of glass. The names of our various shapes of Globe-stoppered Bottles are also registered, and should be used by buyers when placing their orders.

Our Syphon Bottles are of the very first quality, with pure block-tin Tops and strong brilliant, pressure-resisting glass, elegant in appearance, and of simple construction. All kinds of screw-mouth and cork bottles for the aerated-water trade.

Our patent machine-made "Climax" and other Bottles are accurately made and specially designed for Preserves, Pickles, Confectionery, and for all purposes to which wide-mouth Glass Vessels can be applied.

Try "MELOKA," Our New Beverage.



SODA-WATER MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

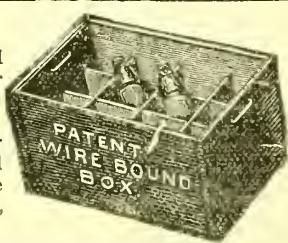
This Machinery possesses exceptional merits. The Aerated Waters it produces may be relied upon for uniformity of quality, and as regards economy our Patent Plants eclipse all others. They save materials, power, space, labour, time, and money.

We are also supplying our Patent Machines adapted for using Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas, to all who prefer this system of Aerated Water making. They are strong, simple, easily managed, and reliable. Pure Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas supplied.

Our Filling Machines are the most popular and leading fillers in the market. All kinds, for hand or power, for corks or patents. Of our Paragon Fillers there have been nearly 5,000 sold.

BOX DEPARTMENT.

Our PATENT WIRE-BOUND and "DINO" BOXES are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In our boxes, the wire is well protected from wet and rust, and these boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the trade.



Catalogues and Price Lists free on application.

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNESLEY, ENGLAND

SYPHONS | SELTZOGENES



Messrs. J. BARRE JOHNSTONE & CO., 20 Loftus St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Agents for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.

SODAWATER MACHINERY

AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD.
AN COATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER, LONDON
81 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

PRICES.

SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

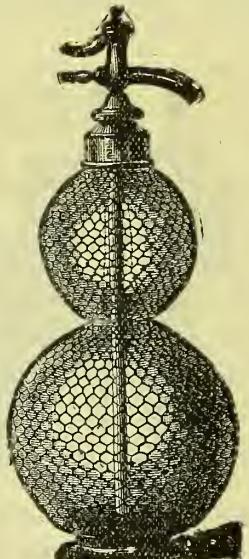
SELTZOGENES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	pint.
6/-	6/8	7/6	8/6	10/5	16/-	each.

Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

The tops of these Seltzogenes are made of pure block tin, guaranteed

All our Seltzogenes are manufactured on the well-known "Fevre" System, and each one is thoroughly tested before leaving the works.



VINACOCA.

Sold in Bottles at 3s. 6d. each, or 40s. per dozen, Retail.

ALSO

COCA LIQUEUR

The best Restorative is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

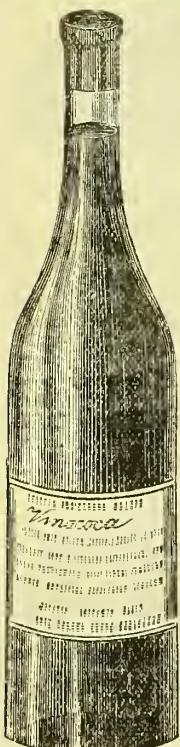
The best Nerve Tonic is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

The best Renewer of Health is

ROLLAND'S COCA LIQUEUR.

Sold in Fancy Wickered Bottles, 7s. 6d. each, Retail.



COCA is prepared in various forms: COCA WINE, COCA LIQUEUR, COCA LOZENGES, COCA TABLETS, COCA ELIXIR, COCA TEA, COCA CHOCOLATE, COCA TOBACCO, &c.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

THE PARISIAN VAPORISER & EAU DE LIS.

Price 15s. each; Eau de Lis 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Usual Trade Discount. Pamphlets for distribution, carriage paid.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, 6 CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.



C. A. M. W. A. L. L.'S
SPLENDID
TABLE WATERS

Renowned for their
UNRIVALLED PURITY & EXCELLENCE
 are recommended by
HUNDREDS
 of well-known
MEDICAL MEN
 in all parts of the United Kingdom, and
 are SOLD EVERYWHERE by
THOUSANDS OF CHEMISTS
 who find
IT PAYS THEM BEST
 to do a GENUINELY PROTECTED TRADE, and to give their
 Customers
COMPLETE SATISFACTION

For full Particulars and Advantages of Membership write to B

The Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Ltd.,
LONDON, HARROGATE, BRISTOL, & MITCHAM.



Full Particulars of HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 4 SUSSEX PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

The PASTEUR FILTER prevents the passage of Microbes of any kind, is difficult to break and easy to clean, and is effectual in preventing Epidemics of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhoea, and similar diseases.

The British Medical Journal (August 25, 1894) says:—"Its application for some years in 200,000 quarters of the French Army has shown that it is effectual in preventing epidemics of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Diarrhoea, and similar diseases."

M. de Freycinet (Report of Minister of War to President of the French Republic, Journal Official, February 14, 1892) says:—"Wherever the Pasteur Filter has been applied to water previously bad, Typhoid Fever has disappeared." At this date over 200,000 quarters of the French Army were fitted with Pasteur Filters.

Made in a variety of Patterns for Industrial and Domestic purposes.

Sir Henry E. Roscoe, M.P., Ph.D., F.R.S. (Westminster Gazette, September 8, 1893), says:—"Ordinary filters are no good at all. The only filter that protects the water-drinker from the germs is the Pasteur Filter."

After eight months' investigation in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh to estimate the value, in prevention of disease, of the best known Carbon and Asbestos Filters, of the Pasteur Filter, and of a copy of it in another material, Dr. H. H. Johnston, D.Sc., M.D., C.M., states:—"The Pasteur-Chamberland Filter is undoubtedly the best, and the only one in which reliance can be placed for permanently sterilising drinking water."

J. DEFRIES & SONS, LIMITED.
SANITARY DEPARTMENT, LONDON, E.C.

BETTS & CO., LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1840),
SOLE MAKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN OF

METALLIC CAPSULES,
AND PATENTEES OF THE
COLOURED SIDE MARK, LABEL, AND OTHER SPECIALITY CAPSULES

(For the Prevention of Fraud and Refilling of Old Labelled Bottles), as supplied to BASS & CO., HENNESSY AND MARTELL COGNAC, and the leading Brewers and Bottlers of Wines and Spirits throughout Europe.

PLAIN ORDINARY CAPSULES,

For Small Phials, 2s. 6d. and upwards per 1,000, according to size, style, design, and quantity.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS FOR CONTINUOUS DEALING.

Manufacturers of Pure English-made Bottling and Package Tinfoil, from 1s. per lb. and upwards; Mixed Foil (Foreign Quality), from 6d. per lb. (according to gauge); Patent Barrel Packages and Snuff Canisters, Tea Packages, &c.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES AND SPRINKLERS FOR PERFUMERS AND OTHERS.

MANUFACTORIES:—LONDON: Chief Office and Factories, Wharf Road, City Road, E.C.; and Holloway and Batavia Mills, Holloway, N.W.—BIRMINGHAM: Moor Green Fields.—PARIS: Office, 65 Rue Verrerie.—BORDEAUX: Office, 3 Quai de Chartrons; Factory, Monrépos, Floirac.

PATENTEES OF HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL PRESSURE CAPSULING MACHINES.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CHEMISTS' COUNTERS.

Largely in use by the Trade, and efficiency guaranteed for all sizes of Bottles, at Royalties from 5s. to £2 2s. per annum.

Sugar Free.

Carefully Standardised.

Prepared by Actual
Champagne Growers.

Prescribed as the Best
Restorative Tonic, and
in cases of Insomnia,
Neurasthenia, etc.

In Bottles, 2/- and 3/9.

Full Particulars of HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 4 SUSSEX PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

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PATENTEES OF HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL PRESSURE CAPSULING MACHINES.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CHEMISTS' COUNTERS.

Largely in use by the Trade, and efficiency guaranteed for all sizes of Bottles, at Royalties from 5s. to £2 2s. per annum.

"YORKSHIRE RELISH."

ANOTHER INJUNCTION GRANTED.

CAUTION.

IN THE
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,
CHANCERY DIVISION.

MR. JUSTICE STIRLING.

Between

WILLIAM POWELL

(Trading as GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.), Plaintiff,
AND

ROBERT PIPER

(Trading as THE MELTON SAUCE Co.), Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 26th day of January 1895 the Defendant not appearing in this action his Lordship Mr. Justice Stirling granted a Perpetual Injunction restraining the Defendant his servants and agents from passing off or attempting to pass off or enabling others to pass off Sauce not of the manufacture of the Plaintiff as or for the goods of the Plaintiff by the use of the term "**YORKSHIRE RELISH**" or in any other way and the Defendant was ordered to pay the Plaintiff's costs of the Action.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1895.

J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN,
65 and 66 Chancery Lane, London.
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

N.B.—All information regarding the use of labels bearing the words "**YORKSHIRE RELISH**" on Sauce not of their manufacture may be given to Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, or to their above-named Solicitor.

BOVRIL

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF PRIME OX BEEF, IS 50 TIMES MORE NOURISHING THAN ORDINARY EXTRACT OF MEAT OR HOME-MADE BEEF TEA.

BARON LEIBIG discovered and publicly avowed the unsuitableness of Meat Essences, Meat Extracts, and home-made Beef Tea as resuscitating agents or as food in any direct sense.

BOVRIL was introduced to supply the nourishment so conspicuously absent in these preparations, and this is secured by the introduction of albumen and fibrine (or rather the entire lean of beef) desiccated at a low temperature by special process, and subsequently pulverised to a minute degree of subdivision. By this means the entire nourishment of animal food is adapted to the feeblest and most sensitive stomach, and perfect assimilation is secured with the least possible expenditure of vital energy.

INVALID BOVRIL

Is specially prepared for use in the Sick Room. It is put up in porcelain jars and sold by chemists and druggists only; and it differs from ordinary Bovril in being more concentrated and quite devoid of seasoning.

It is the most perfect form of concentrated nourishment at present known, and is enjoyed by Invalids when ordinary food and stimulants are rejected.

BOVRIL, LTD., Food Specialists, LONDON.

Chairman—RT. HON. LORD PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., LL.D.

PATENT PARCEL POST BOXES.

A Perfectly Cushioned Box, suitable for any description of
CLASS BOTTLES OR FANCY GOODS.

SPECIAL CUSHION, SILK LINED, for HIGH-CLASS GOODS.

LOOSE OR HINGED LID BOXES OR TUBES.

Set of 6 Hinged-lid Cushioned Boxes for Bottles 4 oz. to 16 oz., 1s. 3d., post free.

Special set of 6 for Fancy Goods { Plain, 1s. 3d., post free.
Fancy, 2s. 6d.

Quotations for quantities, Plain or Printed, per return post.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

G. C. KIRTELY, Printer and Box Maker
3 Elswick Court, NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE.

MACHINE-CUT

LEMON AND SEVILLE ORANGE PEELS

(FRESH or DRIED).

Seville Oranges and Messina Lemons are now arriving, and we are prepared to supply the specially machine-cut Peels which have given such general satisfaction to the trade since their introduction. The **FRESH PEELS** are cut *free from pith* in small shreds (about $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{16}$ "), a condition acknowledged to be the most favourable for the manufacture of Official Tinctures and Infusions and of Soluble Essences.

The **DRIED PEELS** are cut as *free from pith* as possible, and every care is taken in drying to preserve the colour and aroma.

Samples will be sent free on application.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.
DOCKHEAD, S.E.

HIRST, BROOKE & HIRST (LIM.), LEEDS,

Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturers of

ORANGE WINE

"Vivat Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine."



ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skillful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. E. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE.

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [B]

ROBINSON'S LEMON SQUASH.

This delightful Summer Beverage is produced solely from the finest fresh Messina Lemons, the juice of which is clarified from all muddy deposit, the fine aromatic flavour of the Peel is extracted and added to the prepared juice, thus securing a far more delicate and refreshing drink than can possibly be obtained by the old clumsy method of squeezing the lemon, &c. Sold in Bottles, reputed quarts, at 1s. each.

R. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

A. MILLAR & CO., DUBLIN PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

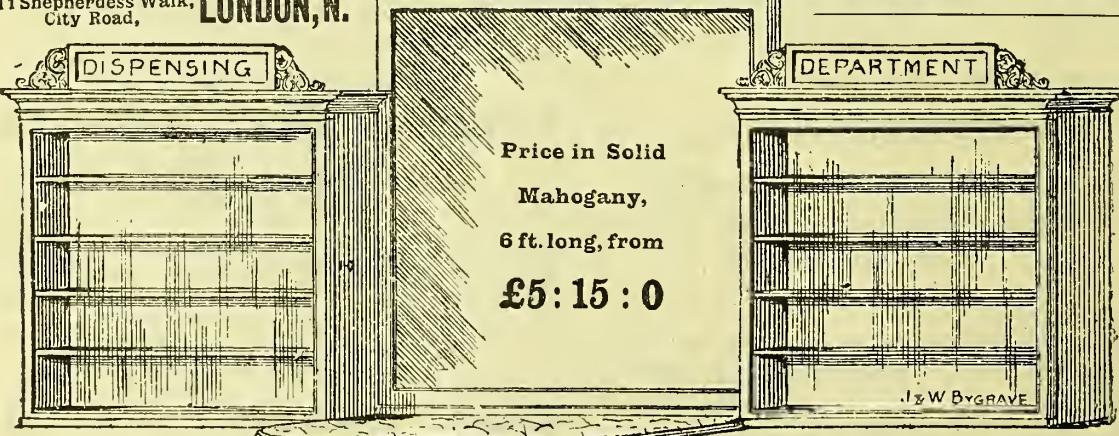
J. & W. BYGRAVE,

SHOP FITTERS,

111 Shepherdess Walk, LONDON, N.

Write for Full Particulars
of this

DISPENSING SCREEN.



PETER TYRER'S SAUCES

WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER MEDAL.

	Per gross.	Extra quality.		Per gross.	Extra quality.
1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	6/3	6/3	1d. Bottles, flat or round, reputed half-pints ..	16/-	28/-
" " 1-gross boxes ..	6/9	6/9	" Pints ..	28/-	38/-
1d. Giant " dozen parcels ..	8/-	8/8	1 Pint" Imperial, round stoppered bottles ..	52/-	62/-
" " 1-gross boxes ..	6/8	8/-	12½-Gallon Casks (casks free) .. each	20/-	32/-

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly ½-pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.

MANUFACTORY — 30 SOUTHALL PLACE, LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.
CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY — West Nile Street, GLASGOW.

THOS. GUEST & CO.

City Works, Carruthers St., MANCHESTER.

MAKERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MEDICATED LOZENGES,

B.P., T.H. Ph., and General Proprietary Lozenges. Finest Gum Jujubes and Pastilles—Glycerine and Black Currant, &c. Granular and all other Effervescing Preparations. Boiled Sugars, Floral Tablets (1892).

BEFORE BUYING ANY OF THE ABOVE, PLEASE SEND FOR SAMPLES AND COMPARE.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 235. TELEGRAMS "GUESTO."

A SEASONABLE LINE for the COLD WEATHER.

Important to Chemists and the Public.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDIES FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

PURE LIQUORICE JUICE.

"SOLAZZI"

Is the FINEST BRAND the World produces;—The "CHEMIST'S BRAND."

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Of all varieties of Stick Liquorice, 'SOLAZZI' is the most famous. Possesses all the characters attributed to Pure Extract of Liquorice. . . . An entire absence of any matter foreign to the root."

Ask your Wholesale House for Show Cards, Handbills, &c.

"The Chemist and Druggist" says:—

"The most esteemed of all."

Recommended also by "Health," "Food and Sanitation," "Health News," &c., &c.

ADVERTISING BALLOON CO. ALTRINCHAM, ENGLAND.

Advertising Balloons, printed with name, trade, and address, from 12/- per gross; each Balloon fitted with the improved long nozzle, so that a child can blow them out. We put name, &c., one side, and any figure the other. As a testimony to the quality of our manufacturers, the largest advertising firms in the world have adopted our goods in preference to foreign-made articles. Makers of all kinds of Pessaries, Skins, Sheet Rubber Surgical Appliances, &c., &c. Special terms for Shipping and the Wholesale.

A. B. Co.
REG. TRADEMARK

Notice.—To prevent disappointment, no notice will be taken of application for wholesale terms unless accompanied with *bond-fide* manufacturer's references.

Sample Rooms—9 Newton St., PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

321 VICTORIA ARCADE, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
64 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

A. D. DOUGLAS, Agent.

STOKES' CASH TILL.

Reduced Price **55/-** Latest Improvements.

(Sent on Trial seven days, on receipt of two references.)

Particulars and Testimonials on application.

G. R. STOKES & CO., LTD.,
HANLEY, STAFFS.



JUJUBES and PASTILLES.

MANUFACTURED BY

BLYTON, ASTLEY & Co.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

MANCHESTER.



E invite your attention to our **JUJUBES AND PASTILLES.**

We are supplying the Glycerine, Voice, Delectable, Glycerine and Black Currant, in 4-lb. Jars, free, at 2/- per lb. We wish to point out that these jars are of English make, and without doubt are the most handsome before the trade. The difference between these and those of German origin, which are mostly supplied by other manufacturers, is very marked, by reason of the superior quality of metal used in their manufacture, and the brilliant finish. The labels used are gilt bevelled-edged cards, with the name of the Jujube or Pastille embossed upon them. These cards keep their freshness a long time, and do not present the washed-out appearance so noticeable in the bronze gold label.

The Jars containing the Paregoric Pastilles hold 9 lbs. In this case we charge the jars 1/- each, which is considerably below cost price. In no case are any of the jars returnable, and no doubt many uses may be found for them in the Pharmacy, as they will suggest themselves for many show purposes. We hope Chemists will avail themselves of these really handsome show jars, which we have had specially made for us as a set-off against the jars now seen in the confectioners' shops.

Telegrams—“TROCHES MANCHESTER.”

Telephone Number, 1852.

Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON.

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Harris, J.

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Barnett & Foster

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Obematis' Aerated Waters Association, Lim.

Ellie & Son (Ruthin)

Idrie & Co., Lim.

Ingram & Royle

Jewsbury & Brown

Miller & Son (Bourn)

Oberbrunner

DITTO PLANT

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Tyler, Hayward, & Co.

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Kemphorne, Proser & Co.

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Prosser, Taylor & Co.

Soul, W. H., & Co.

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Deryo Fils Aimé

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Wood, Vincent

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Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Solport Bros.

Wood, Vincent

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Tidman & Son, Lim.

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Bowlal, & Co.

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Isaacs & Co.

Johnson & Jørgensen

Kilner Bros.

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Stomachomotoper Co., Lim.

Taylor, H. H., & Co.

Tidman & Son

Toogood, W. | Youldon, E.

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Haynes, D. O., & Jo. (Inset)

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Mack's Starch

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Wells, Richardson Co.

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Howards & Sons

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Kirtley, G. C.

Robinson & Sons

Rylands, Dan, Lim.

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Benton, J. & Co., Lim.

Crawshaw & Co.

Dent, H.

Dent, H. & Co.

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.
Stearns, F., & Co.

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Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
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Sanitas Co., Lim.

Seabury & Johnson

Tyler, T., & Co.

Wandsworth Chemical Works, Lim.

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Bleasdale & Co., Lim.

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Hurd, J. & Co.

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Pa mer & Co., Lim.

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Crawshaw & Co.

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Sanger & Son | Wood, Vincov

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Gorsan, J. R.

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Tyler, T., & Co.

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Woolley, Sons & Co.

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Ford, Shapland & Co.
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The School of Pharmacy

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Hora & Co.

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Hockin, Wilson & Co.
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Josephs, P.

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Orchard, E. (Poison)

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Sepulchre, L.

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Lutheni & Co.

Miw, S., Son & Thompson

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Trade Mark Society, Lim.

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Orrlie & Co.

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Wyley, Lim.

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Cox & Co.

Dowden & Co., Lim.

Durrant & Co.

French Hygienic Socy. (Coca)

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Hirst, & Co.

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VERMIN KILLER

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Exceptionally good.

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Finest in every sense.

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Best and Safest Dentifrice.



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Pure Lard	... /11 lb.
Benzd. Lard	... 1/ "
Beef Marrow	... 1/4 "
Beef Suet	— 1/ "
Mutton Suet	... /9 "
Neatsfoot Oil	... 1/6 "
Trotter Oil	... 1/6 "
Zinc Ointment	1/6 "

EWEN'S

Violet Powder	/10 lb.
Cosmetiques	... 3/ doz.
Tooth Powder	3/6 "
Camphor Rolls	3/3 "
Pomades	... 3/6 "
Brillantine	... 7/ "
Soft Soap, B.P.	... 8 lb.
Grain Musk	... 110/ oz.

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A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS,

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SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

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The label is printed with Black Ink only on a yellow ground.

31, 32 & 33 Berners St., W., and 91, 93 & 95 City Road, E.C., LONDON.

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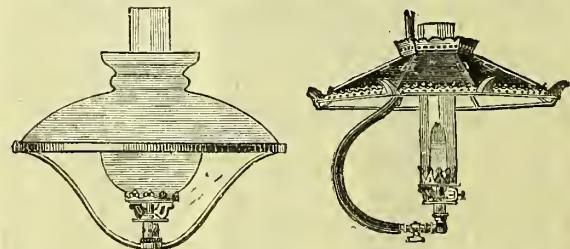
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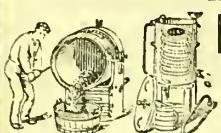
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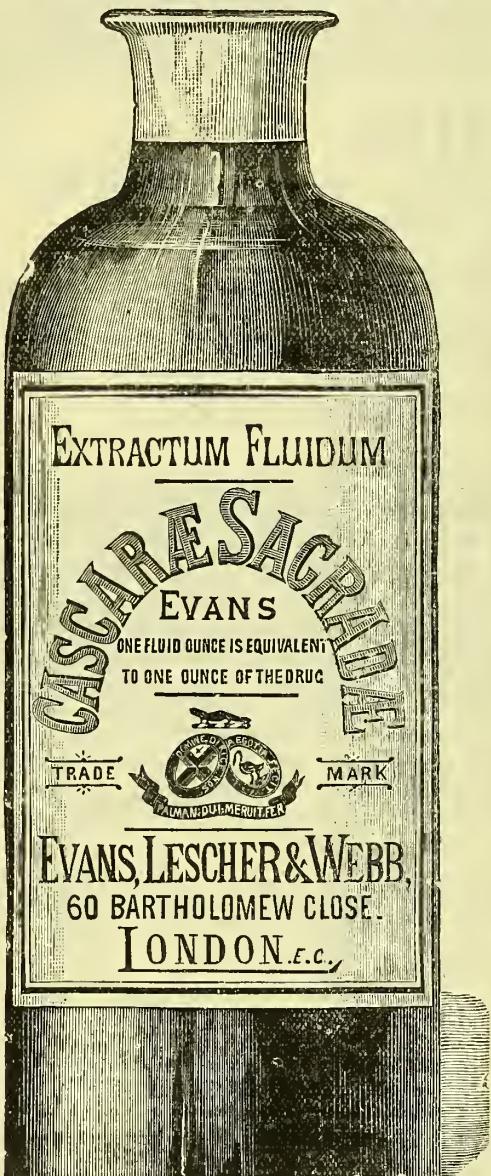
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riding, rowing, &c., this preparation is reported to produce an immediately beneficial result in the majority of cases.

So largely, indeed, has "Hazeline" Cream been used as an emollient, astringent, and soothing agent upon the mucous



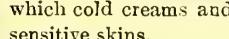
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4. Though the quantity injected be large, no local trouble need be feared if a perfectly sterile syringe and needle be employed, and if the injection be evenly and slowly made.
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POSTCARD COMPETITION.

WE cannot receive postcards naming the hieroglyphics in our Winter Issue after this week.

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ADVERTISERS who wish to know where THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST circulates will receive from the publisher, on application, a list of several thousand towns all over the world in which our subscribers are in business.

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- "Pharmaceutical Testing," by B. S. Proctor. 2s. 6d.
- "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," 2s. 6d.
- "Guide to the Pharmaceutical Preliminary Examination," by W. Dodds. 2s. 6d.

The books can be obtained from most wholesale houses, or we can send either of them by post for 3d. extra. ("The Art of Dispensing" is 3s. 10d. by post.) They are the best books of the kind published.

Summary.

SOME more alterations in Civil Service Stores' prices are noted on p. 235.

PROFESSOR VICTOR HORSLEY in a popular lecture has severely criticised the use of electric belts (p. 252).

THE Chemical Society meeting reported on p. 242 was chiefly notable for two papers contributed by American women.

OXYZONE, which has brought the vendors about a thousand half-guineas per day, is sulphur coloured with lamp-black (p. 235).

SOME good hints for chemists ("artful dodges," he called them) were given by Mr. R. H. Mitchell at Liverpool last week (p. 242).

MR. BRUNNER reports that the eight-hours day adopted in the alkali-works at Northwich has been eminently successful (p. 250).

THE dispensing-notes contributed by Mr. G. Roe, describe some unusual changes, and should be studied by dispensers (p. 241).

MR. GEORGE LUNAN has, at Glasgow, commented upon the revision of the B.P., giving some notes as to what should be introduced and what altered (p. 243).

TWO-THIRDS of those who send analytical reports for the Students' Corner failed to detect pyroborate of soda. Mr. Moss gives some hints on this point, also on the detection of hyposulphite (p. 234).

AT the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on Wednesday evening, ipecoacuanha was the topic of discussion, Professor Greenish dealing with it from the histological side and Dr. Paul from the chemical (p. 244).

THERE are twenty-one official Pharmacopoeias in the world, of which seventeen are in Europe. We comment upon the whole of them, and suggest more close relations between the standards adopted in those which lead (p. 248).

DR. DANFORD THOMAS, at an inquest in North London, referred in severe terms to the sale of chlorodyne without a poison-label by Thomas's Drug-stores and the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society has been called to the matter (p. 236).

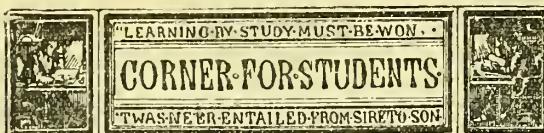
A DRUG-DEALER at Birmingham who sold some quinine has been sued for damages by the person who took it on the ground that more had been supplied than was asked for, and that she had been injured in consequence. The Judge held that no case was made out (p. 247).

THE case of Mellin v. White, in which the plaintiff seeks an injunction to prevent the defendant from attaching to his food slips advertising another as the most nutritious food, reappears as an appeal in the House of Lords. Judgment has been given in favour of Mr. White (p. 246).

AT the meeting of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council last week there was a lively discussion between the druggist and pharmacist members, before Mr. G. H. Ryan was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. R. Duggan. The Council also had limited-company pharmacy before them, and they mean to take action (pp. 239-241).

THE beeswax which was sent to Somerset House from Bristol has been declared by the chemists there to have contained 60 per cent. of ceresin; but the Bristol Magistrates dismissed the summons against the retailer on the ground that he had bought it with a warranty. Then they proceeded to pay a high compliment to the wholesale firm who had supplied it (p. 246).

MR. S. M. BURROUGHS was buried at Monte Carlo last Friday. A memorial service was held in the Dartford Parish Church at the same time. We briefly report these matters, also a meeting, at which Mr. Carteighe presided, to promote an S. M. Burroughs memorial. To these are added several character-sketches of Mr. Burroughs by gentlemen who knew him well (pp. 254-258).



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, February 20, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 2. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

REPORTS.

The powder sent to our correspondents last month consisted of 2 parts of sodium pyroborate, 2 parts of sodium thiosulphate, and 1 part of potassium ferrocyanide.

Its calculated composition was:—

K	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	739
Na	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1224
S ₂ O ₃	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1806
B ₂ O ₃	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1634
Fe(CN) ₆	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1005
H ₂ O	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3592
								10000

Samples of the powder were sent to 82 correspondents. Fifty-nine reports of analyses were received. The two alkali metals were detected by all but three of our correspondents. Two failed to detect potassium, and one failed to detect sodium. It was in the examination for acidulous radicles that most of the errors occurred. No fewer than 37 competitors failed to detect the borate, and 19 failed to detect the thiosulphate; while in the case of the ferrocyanide there were 8 failures.

The analytical reactions of boric acid are very distinctive and very easily obtained. The solubility of boric acid in alcohol, the green colour of the flame produced on burning the alcoholic solution, and the peculiar red tint which boric acid imparts to turmeric paper are reactions so characteristic and so unusual that they admit of the identification of the acid with great certainty. With proper precautions the green flame-coloration cannot possibly be confounded with the effect produced by copper or barium. It was not, however, on account of any difficulty in identifying the boric acid that our correspondents failed to detect it. In the majority of cases they never thought of looking for it—at least, there is nothing said in the reports about the two tests we have referred to.

The thiosulphate or hyposulphite could not so easily escape notice, owing to the fact that the salt is so readily decomposed by acids with very palpable results. It is remarkable how many students failed to notice the very characteristic separation of sulphur which occurred when

the aqueous solution of the powder was acidulated. The slow formation of this sulphur precipitate, its peculiar yellow colour, and the liberation of sulphur dioxide at the same time afford an unmistakable indication of a thiosulphate. In dilute solutions, and in the cold, the change takes place very slowly. It is probable that those who failed to observe the decomposition of the thiosulphate employed an unnecessarily large quantity of water in dissolving the powder.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to WALTON PORTER, care of Exors. late H. W. Mackereth, Ulverston.

The Second Prize has been awarded to H. G. CLITHEROW, 580 Coventry Road, Birmingham.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

W. Porter (1st prize) ..	..	100	Flumen ..	..	..	..	..	87
H. G. Clitherow (2nd prize) ..	..	99	A. W. L. ..	..	..	..	..	80
Nux Vomica ..	..	..	Polypompholyse ..	..	..	..	..	80
Cosmo ..	..	..	Hopcel ..	..	..	..	..	78
C. V. Bach ..	..	..	R. A. W. ..	..	..	..	..	78
Kalistos ..	..	..	Saponis ..	..	..	..	..	77
A. W. N. ..	..	..	Celestin ..	..	..	..	..	76
F. Wool ..	..	..	Acetylene ..	..	..	..	..	75
Eds ..	..	..	Victory ..	..	..	..	..	75
J. S. Prior ..	..	..	Forreps ..	..	..	..	..	75
Aggelos ..	..	..	W. G. S. ..	..	..	..	..	73
Trichogyne ..	..	..	Wolomolo ..	..	..	..	..	72
Rubruff ..	..	..	Cono ..	..	..	..	..	70
Alpha ..	..	..	W. Palmer ..	..	..	..	..	67
'001 ..	..	..	P. Howard ..	..	..	..	..	65
H. J. C. ..	..	..	J. Stovin ..	..	..	..	..	65
Chromium ..	..	..	D. W. C. ..	..	..	..	..	63
Stow ..	..	..	W. B. ..	..	..	..	..	60
Exsiccator ..	..	..	A. B. ..	..	..	..	..	60
L. C. Hall ..	..	..	J. Chalmers ..	..	..	..	..	58
H. Real ..	..	..	R. T. S. ..	..	..	..	..	55
E. G. Robinson ..	..	..	Yttrium ..	..	..	..	..	54
Campanulate ..	..	..	W. E. G. ..	..	..	..	..	50
Opium ..	..	..	Alpha ..	..	..	..	..	50
Tor Mahun ..	..	..	Vindex ..	..	..	..	..	40
T. Cook ..	..	..	Progradens ..	..	..	..	..	35
Demosthoees ..	..	..	G. R. Field ..	..	..	..	..	20
Nitrate ..	..	..	Paul Lacroix ..	..	..	..	..	10
Upland ..	..	..	Swim ..	..	..	..	..	0
Ineog. ..	..	..				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

H. G. CLITHEROW.—Your report showed more thought and originality than the reports supplied by several other correspondents better acquainted with the mere routine of analytical work.

KALISTOS.—It was useless to ignite the black residue with a cobalt salt: no inference of any value could be drawn from such change of colour as could be observed.

F. WOOD.—Your red litmus-paper must be far from sensitive if it failed to show that the aqueous solution of the powder was alkaline.

'001.—It was necessary to distinguish between the iron present as a constituent of an acidulous radicle, and basylous iron, which if it had been present would necessarily have been in an insoluble form.

CHROMIUM.—You omitted to apply any test that would have detected the borate.

EXSICCATOR.—The possibility of a borate being present does not seem to have occurred to you.

HAROLD READ.—The alkalinity was not due to a hydrate—it was due to the borate. Several other salts of the alkalies would have produced a similar result.

E. G. ROBINSON.—Calcium chloride gave no precipitate when added to a dilute solution of the powder in water, showing the absence of a sulphite; added to a stronger solution it gave a precipitate of calcium borate.

CAMPANULATE.—If potassium sulphide had been one of the salts present,

there would have been a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen on adding an acid to the solution: this you did not observe.

TOU MAHUN.—There was no burnt-sugar colour when the powder was heated, and a dilute solution did not give a precipitate of calcium tartrate on adding calcium chloride.

DEMOSISTHENES.—It was not possible to detect a chloride by the method you employed, because the thiosulphate present would dissolve any silver chloride formed.

FLUMEN.—It was a great omission not to notice the separation of sulphur and of sulphur dioxide when the powder was treated with an acid; this indicated a thiosulphate.

A. W. L.—The ammonia you detected was a product of the decomposition of the ferrocyanide. When the powder was mixed with calcium hydrate and moistened there was no evolution of ammonia.

HOPFUL.—A solution of the powder did not give a precipitate with sodium phosphate and ammonia. The magnesium you detected was therefore not originally present.

CERUSTIN.—See remarks to "A. W. L."

ACETYLENE.—See remarks to "Flumen."

VICTORY.—Your report was nearer to the truth without the addition you made. There is a wide distinction between a cyanide and a ferrocyanide. You failed to observe this.

FORCENS.—See remarks to Haroli Read.

W. G. S.—The yellow precipitate you observed was merely sulphur, a product of the decomposition of the thiosulphate. It is noteworthy that the sulphur precipitated from a thiosulphate is yellow; when precipitated from most other compounds in solution sulphur is nearly white.

CONO.—The behaviour of the powder on heating and the effect produced by strong sulphuric acid were inconsistent with your conclusion that a tartrate was present.

P. HOWARD.—Your explanation of the blue precipitate produced on adding ferric chloride to a solution of the powder containing acetic acid was based upon the supposition that an alkaline cyanide, acidulated with acetic acid, gives a precipitate of Prussian blue with ferric chloride. If you try the experiment you will find that no such reaction takes place.

J. STEVEN.—You do not seem to have added a ferric salt to a solution of the powder. The result was a precipitate of Prussian blue, which could only be explained by the presence of a ferrocyanide.

J. CHALMERS.—The reaction with ferric chloride was not a mere blue coloration, disappearing on the addition of an acid, such as muriatic acid would give: a blue precipitate was formed insoluble in dilute acids. Unless notice is given that alkaloids may be present you need not trouble to look for them.

W. E. G.—You made no attempt to detect potassium, an important constituent in this case, as it was one of the two metals present in the basylous state.

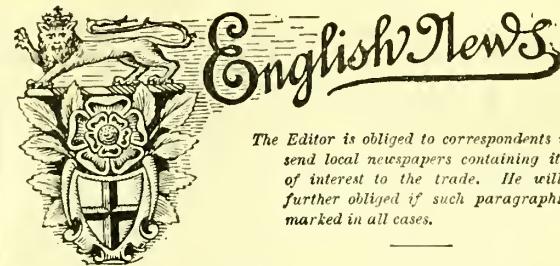
VINDEX.—The method you employed for the detection of potassium gave a satisfactory result provided the solution was not too dilute, and that the necessary time was allowed for the precipitate of potassium-platinic chloride to crystallise out.

PROGREDIENS.—If you had compared the result produced by fusing the powder with sodium carbonate and nitrate, with that obtained when compounds of manganese and chromium are treated in the same way, you could not have failed to see a marked difference.

PAUL LACROIX.—The powder was completely soluble in water; a mixture of barium sulphide, potassium dichromate, and ammonium oxalate would not dissolve in water.

SWIM.—A proper report of the analysis would fill about twenty post-cards such as you sent, so that you will find it cheaper to send your report on foolscap paper by letter-post.

THE LIEBIG-KEMMERICH EXTRACT-OF-MEAT AGREEMENT.—The following additional particulars are given of the recent amalgamation of the meat-extract companies of Liebig and Kemmerich:—The Liebig Company had purchased an estate in Argentina, close to Kemmerich Company's works, with the intention of building a port and a branch factory. Under the agreement now entered into the Liebig Company undertake not to build the projected shipping port or factory for at least ten years, nor to purchase any meat in the States of Santa Fé and Cordoba, which form the principal operating-ground of the Kemmerich Company. On the other hand, the Kemmerich Company agree to suspend the manufacture and sale of meat-extract, meat-peptone, &c., for the same period, and to hand over their existing works at Santa Elena and San Javier to the Liebig Company, the last-named undertaking agreeing to purchase all the fresh meat required for their manufactures from the Kemmerich Company. This compact will leave the Kemmerich Company a free hand in the extension of their profitable cattle-rearing trade and in the preparation of dried meat (Tasago); while, on the other hand, the Liebig Company will be rid of their principal competitor in the extract-of-meat business.



The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Chemic Feast.

The Fellows of the Chemical Society propose to dine at the Hotel Métropole on the evening of March 27, the day on which the anniversary meeting will be held.

Store Prices.

The Civil Service Stores announce the following reductions in the drug department for February:—Borax, powdered or crystal, from 4d. to 3½d. per lb.; Bunter's nervine, from 10½d. to 10d. per bottle; celandine, from 11d. to 10½d. per bottle; Epps's glycerine jujubes, from 10d. to 9½d. per box; eau de Cologne (Opposite), from 1s. 8d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. to 1s. 7½d., 2s. 5½d., and 4s. 10d. per bottle; Mellin's infants' food, from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8d. per bottle; Savory & Moore's infants' food, from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 4d. per tin; tabloids (Burroughs, Wellcome & Co's), cascara sagrada, from 7½d. to 4½d. per bottle of 25; ditto, sugar-coated, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. per bottle of 100. And the following advances:—Joy's cigarettes, from 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d.; phosphorine, from 10d. to 11d. per bottle; sugar of milk, from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; syringes, glycerine (all vulcanite), from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

The Composition of Oxyzone.

In the course of the trial at Bow Street of the men charged with fraud in connection with what was called the "Oxyzone Syndicate," one of the witnesses called was Mr. W. F. Waller, a representative of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., wholesale druggists, of High Holborn. He recognised the prisoners, and stated that one of them (Webber) came to him on December 19, and wanted to know if they could prepare him a mixture of sulphur, coloured with lampblack, in tins, and asked for a price to be quoted. He did not say anything about the proportion or the purpose for which he wanted it. They sent a quotation and sample to L. H. Perlman, at the First Avenue Hotel. Webber then called, and said that the tins they had submitted were not large enough, and asked them to quote for larger ones. Subsequently Webber and Perlman called, and gave an order for twenty gross of tins, each containing 12 oz. of the best sulphur, coloured with lampblack, at 37s. 6d. per gross. They eventually supplied 1,400 or 1,500 tins like the one produced. They were paid for by Perlman. Sir John Bridge: What would be the effect of the lampblack on the sulphur? Witness: I do not know; I am not a chemist; I am a clerk. Sir John Bridge: But there could be no effect, could there? Witness: I do not think so. (Laughter) Sir John Bridge: Of course not. Sulphur is greatly given to dogs. (Loud laughter.) Is that not so? Witness: Yes; and to horses. (Laughter.) Half-a-guinea was the value set on the tins of this stuff by the prisoners, and it is alleged that they induced persons to send them that money by promising to give them handsome prizes for guessing absurdly simple questions. Evidence was given showing that postal orders for 10s 6d. each had been coming in at the rate of about a thousand a day.]

Frozen Show-bottles.

As an instance of the severity of the frost, Mr. J. T. Leslie, chemist, of Sheffield, writing to the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, mentions that one morning last week he found that the stoppers of the four show-bottles in his window had been forced out of the bottles, and the content of the bottles frozen into coloured ice. The expansion due to the freezing of the water had burst each of the bottles, and what remained was a solid block of coloured ice, cased with glass cracked in every direction. The bottles have been in their present position for nearly twenty-five years, and nothing of the kind has ever occurred before.

Labelling Chlorodyne.

An inquest was held, on Tuesday evening, by Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner, at the New Providence Hall, Edgware Road, in reference to the death of Isaac Richards, aged 49 years, a pneumatic-bell maker. Rosetta Richards, the widow, stated that the deceased had been suffering from a bad cough. On Saturday afternoon, when she was out with him, he went into Thomas's Drug-stores, 103 Talbot Road, and purchased a bottle of chlorodyne. The chemist told him to be careful how he took it. On their return home deceased's cough was very troublesome, and he told her to go to bed, and he would follow her when his cough became easier. Witness went to bed, and the following morning, when she awoke, she found that the deceased was not in bed, so went to the kitchen and found him lying down on the hearthrug before the fireplace, dead. She found a glass that had contained chlorodyne and methylated spirit, he being in the habit of taking methylated spirit for his cough. The Coroner stated he noticed by the bottle produced, that there were directions as to the doses to be taken, and that the largest dose was not to exceed 30 drops. From what had been taken from the bottle the deceased must have taken at least fourteen doses of this mixture, which was a patent-medicine. It was a highly dangerous patent medicine for anyone to take except under medical advice. He noticed that the bottle bore a label, "Purchased at Thomas's Drug Stores, 103 Talbot Road, Paddington, and Upper Street, Islington." It did not bear, as it should do under the provisions of the Sale of Poisons Act, the word "Poison," for this patent-medicine, known as "Chlorodyne," contained several well-known poisons, such as chloroform, morphia, prussic acid, Indian hemp, peppermint, and treacle. The leaving out of the word "poison" was most important, especially to persons unacquainted with the poisons that it contained, besides which there was no doubt that it was a contravention of the Sale of Poisons Act. It was only recently that he held an inquest at Islington on the body of a man who was poisoned by an overdose of chlorodyne which was purchased at Thomas's Drug-stores, and in that case the bottle was not labelled "Poison," and he then drew the special attention of the chemist to the matter. Now that a second case had occurred he thought it was a serious matter, and that the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society should be called to the matter. A person in court asked whether the word "Poison" was on the wrapper that was around the bottle or not. The widow was unable to answer. The Coroner said that in the other case it was stated that the word "Poison" was on the wrapper. It was his opinion that this was not sufficient; in fact, the Act stated that the word "Poison" should be on the label on the bottle. After medical and other evidence had been heard, the Coroner added some further remarks on the dangers of patent-medicines, and the jury found a verdict of "death from misadventure," and added the following rider:—"And the jurors, having ascertained that the bottle containing 1 oz. of chlorodyne was bought at Thomas's Drug-stores, 103 Talbot Road, and that such bottle was not labelled with the word 'Poison' in accordance with the Act of Parliament, would call the attention of the chemist to this omission; and further, hearing that this is the second case occurring recently in which bottles containing the same poison have been sold by the same chemist without the poison label, consider that such omission is a neglect of duty on the part of the chemist, and that the same should be reported to the Pharmaceutical Society." The Coroner promised to report the facts of the case to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mistook the Bottle.

At the inquest held concerning the death of John Clarke, gardener, of 2 Preston's Avenue, Eccles, the wife of the deceased stated that he had for some time past been under medical treatment. He had been having both medicine and a liniment. The bottle containing the liniment bore a red label marked "Poison," but, unfortunately, she placed both bottles together in the bedroom. On Friday last week she gave the deceased a dose of medicine out of the bottle which she believed contained it. He complained that it burned his throat, and asked if she had not made a mistake. She sent for a doctor, and did all she could. The jury re-

turned a verdict of accidental death, adding a recommendation that poisonous liniments should be put up in bottles of a shape distinct from those containing ordinary medicines.

Fires.

A fire broke out at a teething-powder manufactory, Cheadle, last Thursday evening. Mr. Wm. Pritchard, the proprietor, was in the act of mixing the powders by machine, when an oil-lamp suspended from the ceiling in the room fell on to the floor, which it fired. The fire was got under without serious damage being done.

On Wednesday night, last week, a fire which did considerable damage broke out on the premises of Mr. W. F. Kenrick, chemist, Bullring, Hornastle. It is supposed that the fire arose through the overheating of a flue in the back kitchen. The fire steadily took hold of a warehouse in the rear, but fortunately there was assistance at hand, and a quantity of paraffin was removed. The warehouse and contents were destroyed, and the back portion of the house was gutted. Mr. Kenrick was insured.

A fire broke out late on Thursday night on the premises occupied by Mr. Davies, chemist, High Street, Dudley. The members of the brigade, on removing the boards of the sitting-room floor, found the joists on fire, and they succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done.

A Chemist's Unstamped Scales.

Mr. Edwin Lewis Foss, chemist and druggist, Evesham, was summoned at the County Petty Sessions, on February 5, for having in his possession for trade purposes an unstamped weighing-machine. Mr. Foss pleaded that he did not know the machine was not stamped. Inspector Critchley stated that on January 9 he visited defendant's shop and found unstamped scales on the counter. He had previously given defendant notice to have the scales stamped. As a matter of fact, the scales were correct, and he had since stamped them. The Chairman (Mr. L. Averill) said he thought the inspector ought to give the people a written notice. The inspector replied that the Act provided that every instrument used for trade must bear a stamp. Mr. Foss observed that when the scales were sent to the inspector they ought to be returned stamped. Defendant was fined 2s 6d. and costs.

A Satisfactory Explanation.

On February 8, the Cardiff Coroner resumed an inquest on the body of Fred Albert Toney, aged three months, which had been adjourned for the attendance of Mr. Williams, chemist and druggist, Woodville Street, Cardiff, who had prescribed for the child previous to its death. Mr. Williams, in his evidence, which both Coroner and jury agreed was perfectly satisfactory, detailed at length the ingredients of the mixture he had compounded for the deceased; and the jury returned a verdict of death from bronchitis.

Influenced by Drink.

A woman, named Isabella Madden, aged 44, wife of an umbrella-maker, of Bolton, whilst under the influence of drink, on Saturday last, took a bottle, which she thought contained whisky, and drank the contents. The liquid proved to be a mixture of nitric acid and quicksilver, and notwithstanding medical skill, Mrs. Madden died from the effects of the draught.

Youthful Shopbreakers.

At the Sunderland Borough Police Court, on Thursday last, Charles Whyles and William Watson, two youths, were charged with breaking into the shop of Mr. Thomas Walton, chemist and druggist, of High Street West, Sunderland, and a number of other shops. For the defence it was urged that the lads had been reading such books as "Dick Turpin the Highwayman," and they had tried to emulate the deeds of such "heroes." One of the prisoners was only 15, and the other a year older. The Mayor sentenced the prisoners to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The other charges would hang over their heads, and it would depend upon their conduct after their release as to whether those charges would be preferred against them.

Chemist's Assistant Dies after a Wrestling-match.

At the Liverpool City Coroner's Court on Tuesday, an inquest was held touching the death of Richard Henry

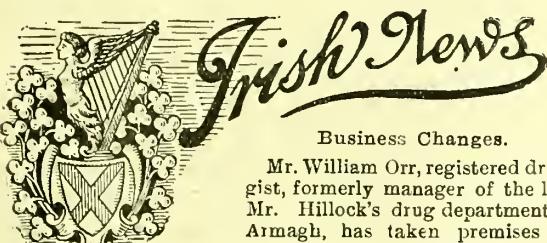
Aspinall, aged 25, assistant chemist, engaged at his father's shop in Leece Street. On Saturday afternoon deceased, by way of amusement, had a wrestling-match for a few minutes with a companion named John Sloan, printer. He threw the latter three times, but Sloan failed to throw deceased. The latter breathed rather hard when they had finished, but he seemed in good spirits, and did not complain of feeling unwell. Later on he complained of feeling cold, and died suddenly at about half-past 6 on the same evening. Dr. Richard Williams attributed death to syncope. Deceased must have had some natural weakness of the heart, and the exertion caused by wrestling had acted upon the heart. A verdict according to this effect was returned.

Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

Mary Price, aged 32 years, the wife of a baker at Liverpool, who had been addicted to drinking, drank a portion of the contents of an 8-oz. bottle of carbolic acid which the husband kept in the house for sanitary purposes, last Saturday, and she was found lying dead on the bed, foaming at the mouth. The remains of the bottle contained about 5 oz. of the acid. There was a label on the bottle, which showed that it had formerly contained medicine purchased from J. Dutton & Sons, chemists, Chester Road, Rock Ferry.

Obtaining Chlorodyne by False Pretences.

At the Plymouth Police Court on Friday last week, Jane Whitelock, alias Patience Tullidge, was charged with obtaining, by means of false pretences, a bottle of chlorodyne, value 2s. 9d., from J. Maurice, chemist, 34 Bedford Street, Plymouth, on February 3, and further with obtaining a bottle of chlorodyne, value 2s. 9d., from Mr. Turney, chemist, Union Street, under similar circumstances. Albert Tullidge was charged with aiding and abetting his sister, Patience Tullidge. The female prisoner obtained the chlorodyne by means of a letter, purporting to be written by Mr. Watts, of the Globe Hotel, but on inquiry it was found that he had not written the order. The female prisoner was arrested at Mr. Williams's, chemist, Union Street. She had a note, apparently from a Mr. Cooper. She said, "It's no use taking me to Mr. Cooper, as my brother wrote the note." At the male prisoner's residence were four chlorodyne-bottles, one partly filled, the others being empty. He confessed to writing the notes. Two notes were found on the female prisoner, one addressed to Mr. Skinner, butcher, Chapel Street, and another to Mr. Snell, chemist. The prisoners were remanded.



Business Changes.

Mr. William Orr, registered druggist, formerly manager of the late Mr. Hillock's drug department at Armagh, has taken premises in Thomas Street, Armagh, and will open shortly.

Mr. J. W. Dickson, L.P.S.I., Darling Street, Enniskillen, has closed his branch in Church Street, Enniskillen.

Mr. Wilson, L.P.S.I., Church Street, Enniskillen, has closed that pharmacy, and removed to larger premises in Darling Street.

Mr. Albert Berry's drug-shop at Larne, which was injured by fire last September, has been reconstructed, with considerable improvements.

Mr. Mathews, L.P.S.I., late of Carlisle Circus Apothecary's Hall, has taken premises on the Antrim Road, Belfast, and will open about March 1.

Mr. Robert Morrow, L.P.S.I., has taken the Medical Hall, in Corn Market, Belfast, formerly owned by Mr. McAlister, but recently carried on and owned by Mr. Woodside, Ballymena.

Mr. J. Long, L.P.S.I., who has been in charge of Mr. McAlister's pharmacy, in Corn Market, Belfast, will shortly remove to Price's Medical Hall, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Mr. James Allen, L.P.S.I., has opened at 14 Bow Street, Lisburn, as the Lisburn Pharmacy.

Mr. Eardley, pharmacist, has succeeded Mr. Merrick at Dr. Smith's Medical Hall, Parliament Street, Dublin.

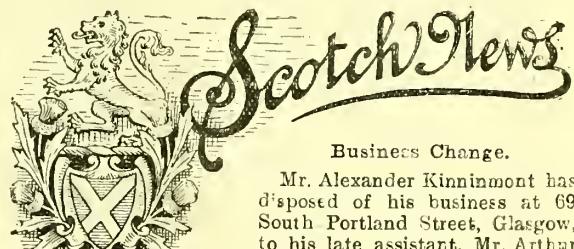
The Imperial Medical Hall, 24 Castle Lane, Belfast, was opened last week by Mr. Robert R. Ritson, L.P.S.I., late of Nicholl's Medical Hall, High Street, Belfast.

The Strike of "Club" Doctors.

Dr. O'Sullivan, one of the newly-elected "club" doctors at Cork, was last week attacked and severely handled by a number of medical students, who set upon him while on his round of visits, and, with cries of "blackleg," maltreated him so that he had to abandon his visits and seek protection. The ringleaders are to be prosecuted.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland (Belfast)

This committee met on February 11, but, as full reports had not been received from those appointed to wait on local traders, it was further adjourned till Friday, February 15, at 7.30 P.M.



Business Change.

Mr. Alexander Kinninmont has disposed of his business at 69 South Portland Street, Glasgow, to his late assistant, Mr. Arthur McKellar. Mr. Kinninmont will continue to carry on his pharmacy at 261 Maxwell Road, Pollokshields.

The Medical Hall, Linlithgow, which changed hands a few weeks ago, has now a notice in the window announcing a clearance sale, and another over the door announcing that the premises are to let.

An Edinburgh Chemist's Action for Slander.

In the Court of Session on Wednesday, February 13, Lord Kincairney gave judgment on the preliminary pleas in the action by Robert McLaren, chemist and druggist, 35 Bread Street, Edinburgh, against Jessie Balmain, sometime chorus-singer at the Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh, and residing with her father at 4 Tarvit Street, Edinburgh. The plaintiff sued for 500/- as damages for a slander which he alleged the prisoner had circulated against him. His statements were that the defendant, on August 20 last, falsely charged him before the Edinburgh police authorities with having on the night of the 13th of that month assaulted her in an entry, and that she repeated the statement to certain members of St. Ardan's parish church choir, of which both were members. The defendant pleaded that she was married to Wm. George Sword, a commercial traveller who is in America, that her domicile was that of her husband, that therefore the Scottish Courts had no jurisdiction over her, and further that the action could not proceed without calling her husband as a party. Lord Kincairney held that the alleged slander having been uttered within the jurisdiction of the Court, the defendant was bound to answer there, and that as a married woman could sue an action for defamation without concurrence of her husband, she was liable to be sued when her husband was resident abroad. The defendant's preliminary pleas were therefore repelled, and the case ordered to proceed.

Glasgow Pharmaceutical Dinner.

The members of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association have arranged to dine together in the Alexandra Hotel, Glasgow, on the evening of Thursday, February 28.

French News.

INFLUENZA is once more prevalent in Paris, although in a less malignant form than during the past three or four years. For several weeks both doctors and pharmacists have had a great deal to do, and at present the epidemic shows no signs of abating. A week ago some of the trams were suppressed on one of the lines in Paris owing to the number of servants suffering from influenza, while in the banks and public offices there are also many absentees.

M. LÉON GUIGNARD, Professor of Botany at the Paris School of Pharmacy, and President of the Botanical Society of France, was the successful candidate for the vacant seat at the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Duchartre, deceased. The election took place on February 11, and M. Guignard's success was anticipated. He is scarcely forty years of age, and is one of the youngest members of the Institute of France. There were eight candidates for the vacant seat, Professor Baillon, of the Paris School of Medicine, obtaining the next highest number of votes.

AT THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, last Tuesday, M. Denys Cochin requested a subvention of 2,766f. for a laboratory for the purpose of teaching practical and industrial chemistry, also a second sum of 6,000f., with the object of establishing a professorship of chemistry and physics at the Paris Faculty of Sciences. M. Cochin explained that the laboratory could be installed in premises belonging to the State in the Rue Michelet. M. Poincaré, on behalf of the Government, opposed the subvention, on the ground that it would lead to a total expense of 91,000f. M. Cochin's suggestion was, however, carried, as it was shown that the Academy of Medicine would probably arrange for the laboratory to be fitted up in its building in the Rue Bonaparte, thus leaving the Rue Michelet premises free. M. Poincaré remarked that the Government would be easily consoled if they only had defeats of this nature.

THE DIPHTHERIA-CURE.—The sale of the anti-diphtheria serum by pharmacists was inaugurated in France on Sunday last, February 10. As yet it is too soon to judge how the new arrangement will answer, but in any case it should prove advantageous to pharmacists, as they are allowed a profit of 25 per cent. The serum is put up in bottles and half-bottles to be sold respecting at 6f. and 3f. each, but it remains to be seen how the "cutters" will treat the article. A good deal of protest had been raised against the sale of the serum, as a public subscription for its free distribution to the extent of 600,000f. (24,000l.) has been raised. There is no doubt, however, that Dr. Roux has adopted the right course in confiding its sale to pharmacists, for, as a matter of fact, the Pasteur Institute has committed a breach of the often quoted law of 21 Germinal Year XI. in supplying the diphtheria cure direct to doctors and the public. Moreover, free distribution has not proved successful. Many persons have obtained quantities far in excess of their requirements, and it is even stated that a traffic has been going on in the resale of the Roux serum in Germany, where the product of Dr. Behring was sold at 40m. a dose. The Pasteur Institute has given an explanation on the subject which is somewhat interesting. It is shown that the 600,000f. of subscription (the amount received up to February 8), even calculated at the fairly high rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum, produces only an income of 30,000f. (1,200l.), and that at present 100 horses are found not too many for supplying the applications for serum. These cost 1,000f. (40l.) per annum each for fodder, stabling and sundry expenses. This makes an outgoing of 100,000f. (4,000l.), and it is hoped to make up the deficit by the sale of the product. After giving the foregoing details the Directors of the Institute go on to say that since the discovery of the serum they have distributed about 50,000 doses gratuitously. As each dose is calculated to cost 6f., this makes a total of 300,000f. (12,000l.) and represents half of the capital, which, if the figures given by the Institute are correct, reduces the income by half—viz., to 15,000f. (600l.). In addition to this, although a certain number of generous persons have given horses, many more have been purchased, and this expense too—say, another 100,000f.—must have come from the capital. Doubtless the Directors of the Institute found themselves within measur-

able distance of being without funds when they decided to sell the serum, for although the French public continues to subscribe with great liberality, a time must come when donations will cease. As already stated in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the serum required for the indigent poor will continue to be distributed gratuitously under proper control throughout France, and if additional funds are necessary for the purpose, the Government will doubtless supply them.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE ANTITOXINE TRADE-MARK.—We mentioned some time ago that "Antitoxine" had been registered as a trade-mark in the United States in 1892, as applied to an analgesic and antipyretic now made by the British Antitoxine Manufacturing Company. We observe that Dr. George E. Dixon, who registered the trade-mark, and is president of the company, is proceeding against American manufacturers of diphtheria antitoxin serum for infringement of his trade-mark rights.

ALKALI IN U.S.A.—The Solway Process Company, of Syracuse, N.Y., have bought the Exposition building and grounds at Detroit for over \$300,000. The property includes about 70 acres of land at the junction of Rouge and Detroit rivers. The company will employ about 1,000 men in the works. Their works at Syracuse, which employ about 2,500 men, and use 750 tons of coal and an equal amount of limestone daily, will be continued. The Detroit branch will have a plentiful supply of rock-salt and brine, convenient limestone-quarries, unlimited supply of water, and excellent shipping facilities.

PROJECTED PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION IN HOLLAND.—A committee has been formed in The Hague, to promote an exhibition of medicinal and economic plants, and objects connected therewith. It is intended to include living and preserved plants, drugs in the widest sense, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, drug-collections, books and publications relating to drugs, objects connected with pharmacognostical research and instruction, &c. The exhibition will be inaugurated at the end of June and remain open for ten days. It will be held in the building of the Royal Zoological and Botanical Society at The Hague, and will synchronise with the annual congress, in that city, of the Dutch Pharmaceutical Society. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. M. Greshoff, 97 Laan van Meerervoort, The Hague, Holland.

AGAINST PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—The Alabama Legislature are proposing to make it unlawful to sell or give away any proprietary medicine unless the formula for it is shown on the label. A Bill has also been introduced in the United States Congress by which it is proposed to create a Board of medical and chemical experts, who shall be empowered to fix all standards of medicines and drugs used in the United States. The Bill also provides that manufacturers, manipulators, compounders, mixers, and makers of all patent and proprietary medicines shall apply to the Board for a \$96 licence to make any patent or proprietary medicine. Each box, package, or bottle would also bear a stamp equal to 5 per cent. of the retail price of the article. Moreover, each medicine should, it is proposed, be approved by the Board. Physicians' prescriptions would be exempted.

COLLAPSE OF THE WHISKY TRUST.—Like a huge windbag, says the *New York Shipping List*, the notorious Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company (the name by which the great American Alcohol Trust has been known) finds itself stranded on the shoals, surrounded by no admirers but by many bondholders who are making frantic efforts to obtain possession of the property and patch the weak spots. The management of the concern appears to have been extremely faulty, and a committee, it is said, will be appointed to investigate the causes of the collapse of the Trust. The Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company started out to monopolise the alcohol industry, but its business methods encouraged rather than restricted competition. American alcohol-buyers may now expect the continuation of the present open market with frequent fluctuations. Competition is sharp, and it promises to become more active.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE Council met on Wednesday, February 6, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, the President, Mr. William Hayes, in the chair. The other members of the Council present were Messrs. Grindley, Gibson (Belfast), Turkington (Fintona), Downes, J. J. Bernard, Conyngham, and Wells.

SYMPATHY WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Before the business on the agenda-paper was taken up, Mr. WELLS moved the following resolution:—

That the Council desire to express their sympathy with the President and Mrs. Hayes in their great trouble for the death of their son whilst prosecuting his studies, and in the discharge of his duty as a medical student.

It was not necessary to say more than assure the President that he had the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the Council on the occasion of his bereavement.

The PRESIDENT, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Hayes, expressed his gratitude for the mark of sympathy placed on record by the Council.

A NEW COUNCILLOR.

The first business was to elect a member of Council in the room of Mr. R. Duggan, who had resigned.

Mr. GRINDLEY moved that Mr. George Hill Ryan, L.P.S., of Lower Camden Street, Dublin, be elected.

Mr. CONYNGHAM seconded the motion.

Mr. TURKINGTON said the druggists had only two members on the Council, and there was a feeling in the North of Ireland that they were not fairly represented. He proposed that Sir James Haslett be elected.

The PRESIDENT: He is not an associate druggist, and is not, therefore, eligible.

Mr. WELLS: He has not paid his subscription.

The PRESIDENT said that they had had the associate druggists in view in this matter. Mr. Boyd was asked if he would serve if he were co-opted, and he wrote him (the President) a very nice letter, saying that he did not like so soon to come on the Council again.

Mr. GRINDLEY said that at the last election the druggists were approached, but not a man of them was willing to sacrifice the time necessary for attending to the business of the Council.

Mr. GIBSON: As to approaching them—

Mr. WELLS: In Dublin.

Mr. GIBSON: We think Belfast should have been approached. Mr. Turkington does not belong to Belfast. We have several capable gentlemen there, and two from Belfast would not be an unfair representation.

Mr. CONYNGHAM said Sir James Haslett was doing his best to reverse the existing order of things. The druggists should throw in their lot with the pharmaceutical chemists—(hear, hear)—and try to assist them in place of doing everything they could to oppose them. He (Mr. Conyngham) asked a most respectable gentleman in that city to allow himself to be nominated for the vacant seat, and his answer was, "I haven't time." Mr. Turkington himself had been co-opted, and yet how often had he been at the meetings of the Council? Had he sat at a committee-meeting since he was elected?

Mr. TURKINGTON: I am sorry that my health does not permit me to be here.

Mr. CONYNGHAM said the druggists of Belfast, headed by the wholesale people, had been putting grocers on their list, in order that they might sell drugs to them. The wholesale druggists in Belfast, and elsewhere, had been doing their utmost to ruin the honest and fair chemists and druggists.

The PRESIDENT: We can scarcely expect Mr. Turkington to come often; but it is desirable that druggists should be put on the Council who would help to form the quorums of Council-meetings, and serve on the committees.

Mr. TURKINGTON said he was rather surprised at the statement that had been made about the wholesale druggists of Belfast. He believed they were very anxious to preserve their trade, and carry it on within the bounds of the law.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: Well, the way to do that is to support the Pharmaceutical Society in place of getting a society of their own.

Mr. WELLS said he had been rather annoyed by the remarks of their druggist friends. They had heard a great deal about the North of Ireland, and the druggists there, who had banded themselves together to do that Society even more injury than they had done. What had the druggists done for the Society? What had Belfast, a city nearly equal to Dublin, done for the Society? Nothing. At present fifty-one registered druggists subscribed to the Society, of whom only five belonged to Belfast. These gentlemen had already on the Council one representative from Belfast and another from the North of Ireland, both of whom had been put on by the pharmaceutical chemists; yet Mr. Gibson, who had been put on by the pharmaceutical chemists because his colleagues would not subscribe their money, said, "Let the pharmaceutical chemists pay, and we will kick the ball for them." He (Mr. Wells) objected to that. Some time ago it was agreed by the druggists that the annual election was the proper time for putting druggists on the Council. The Council were not the constituency, and had no right to upset the balance that was then fixed. He contended that whenever a vacancy occurred, a gentleman belonging to the same class should be co-opted in his place. If the druggists of Belfast chose to send in their subscriptions they could at the next general election put seven of their number on the Council if they liked. It was, therefore, absurd for Mr. Gibson to say they were being treated unfairly. He (Mr. Wells) said they were treating them (the pharmaceutical chemists) unfairly. The druggists were working to get more than they had. Let them give up compounding, and stick to their own business, and then there would be union between them and the pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. GIBSON: If this is a matter of amusement to Mr. Wells, it is not so to me. It is a very serious matter for the druggists.

Mr. WELLS: I am amused at your coming here to advocate the cause of the druggists of Belfast when there are only five of them there who give us a guinea each.

Mr. GIBSON: The druggists subscribed munificently to the Society, but when they found that it ignored them they refused to subscribe to it.

Mr. WELLS: Why ask for a representation when you don't pay for it?

Mr. GIBSON: It has been said that they are banded together to thwart this Society. I deny that statement. They are banded together in their own interests, and these interests I hope to show are not antagonistic to those of the Society. As to the attendance of Mr. Turkington and myself, I should have been oftener at this board if I thought that my coming here would do any good; but you have refused to allow us upon your committees.

Mr. WELLS: No; the Law Committee.

Mr. GIBSON: The Law Committee does the vital work of the Society.

Mr. WELLS: I ask him (Mr. Gibson) since the day he joined the Council did he ever once report a case of infringement of the rights of the druggists to us? No; he never did. He never raised his little finger to protect the druggists. If he looks at the work of the Law Committee, he will find that they have faithfully and well looked after the interests of the druggists. I know from letters I have received that the *bona fide* druggists throughout Ireland are well satisfied with their representation on the Council. A large number of those who voted for me at the last election were druggists, notwithstanding that the leaders of the druggists did their best to put me out.

Mr. CONYNGHAM said the idea should not be allowed to go out that the pharmaceutical chemists were opposed to helping the druggists. They were not. They tried to carry out an alteration in the rules which Mr. Turkington proposed, but the law was against them. They did not want to raise up a quarrel with the druggists and chemists. Let both sail together, for their interests were to a great extent one. If the druggists came in, they would be the best policemen they could have.

Mr. GIBSON: The druggists do not wish to be looked on as children. They are quite able to take care of themselves, and therefore they ask that one of their representatives should be on the Law Committee to look after their interests.

and to be placed on an equality with others, which they never have been.

Mr. DOWNES: The Society in Belfast is perfectly capable of looking after their interests, and I would like to know how many prosecutions they have instituted. We are not bound to prosecute under the Poisons Act. Prosecutions are carried out by the police, and if the chemists and druggists of Belfast will work the constabulary we will assist them. We are no bar to their getting the constabulary to act in Belfast, Cork, or Galway, or wherever they like, for their protection against unqualified grocers; but we are bound to protect our own interests. I am perfectly willing we should have seven working druggists on the Council, but let them come in at the regular time. When Mr. Boyd resigned, I asked him had he nominated anyone to be elected in his place, and his reply was, "I asked So-and-so, belonging to a wholesale house, and he said he could not attend; and I asked a retailer, and he said, 'Oh, let me mind my own business!'"

The PRESIDENT said he might have stopped this conversation long ago, but he thought it better to let them have their say. He quite agreed with what had been said as to the way in which co-option should proceed. It was the fault of the druggists themselves if they had not seven representatives on the Council. They did their utmost to turn off all the pharmaceutical chemists at a certain election, and the latter did their utmost to keep in their men, with the result that had occurred.

Mr. GIBSON: We only tried to put off seven.

Mr. WELLS: Only the seven working men.

The PRESIDENT: The result was that you were beaten. He (the President) hoped the druggists would get sense and endeavour to work with the Council.

Mr. GIBSON then moved an amendment that Mr. William Jameson be elected to the vacant place on the Council.

Mr. WELLS: Has he paid this year?

Mr. GIBSON: I understand from the Registrar that he has. I think he would be a very suitable member.

Mr. WELLS: Why didn't Mr. Gibson's friends put up suitable men at the last election? They could have nominated seven, but they only nominated five.

Mr. GIBSON: Why didn't you write to me?

Mr. WELLS: It is not our business to do that. Everything was done in Dublin.

Mr. GIBSON: In Dublin; not in Belfast. Dublin is not Belfast, and you will find that out.

Mr. TURKINGTON: You co-opted me in the place of a pharmaceutical chemist.

The PRESIDENT: We made a special exception in your case.

Mr. GIBSON: If you had done one or two more things like that you would have got on well.

Mr. TURKINGTON said he had always done his best to have the law carried out.

Mr. WELLS: Hear, hear. It is a pity we haven't more like you.

Mr. TURKINGTON: In the north you don't particularly look after the sale of poisons.

Mr. WELLS: We had a prosecution there a couple of months ago.

Mr. GIBSON: At Rathfrelan, against a person you shouldn't have prosecuted. It was a persecution.

Mr. TURKINGTON said that pharmaceutical chemists should not allow unqualified persons to fill prescriptions or sell scheduled poisons. No apprentice in his place did that.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: If we had all like you we would have no trouble at all.

Mr. BERNARD said that the chemists and druggists themselves objected to grocers being supplied with poisons by wholesale traders.

Mr. GIBSON: You have a wrong opinion about the wholesale druggists of Belfast. They are at one with you about keeping the law. Time after time they have refused orders for poisons from persons who are not entitled to them.

Mr. TURKINGTON then seconded Mr. Gibson's amendment, which was lost, as only the mover and seconder voted for it, and Mr. Ryan was elected.

THE SHORTER WAY.

A letter was read from the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, requesting a copy of the Regulations of the Society for the information of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The REGISTRAR stated that on receiving the letter he transmitted the copy required.

LIMITED TO PHARMACY.

The following letter was read from Mr. J. W. W. Agnew, pharmaceutical chemist, Clifton Street, Belfast:—

To the Registrar, &c.

Sir,—I have your circular before me reminding me that my annual subscription to the Society is due. Before I pay any more money into the funds of the Pharmaceutical Society will you kindly inform me what steps are being taken to prevent the illegal trading of limited liability companies as pharmaceutical chemists? The matter seems to have been threshed out pretty well in the columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST both by Englishmen and Irishmen. As a member and subscriber to the Pharmaceutical Society, I consider that the refusal of certificates of limited companies from time to time is an unfair and insufficient means of dealing with this important question. It is also the opinion of individual pharmaceutical chemists who are already in business for themselves, not only in the north but all over Ireland, that the Council is neglecting the interests of subscribers by not taking the proper method of prosecuting the case. I look in vain month after month in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for a report of the meeting of the Connoll in which this matter has been even talked over. Personally, I consider that I, as a member and subscriber, am deriving no protection in Belfast from the illegal compounding of medical prescriptions by unqualified firms. I also consider it an insult from the Society to ask me for the renewal of my subscription when apparently no decided effort is being put forth to settle this important question. I am told that — are compounding prescriptions daily, and I notice that the labels of —, who formerly held the title of "apothecaries and chemists," now style themselves "pharmaceutical chemists." What do the Council say to this? Are they silent? Why? I search the Register. I find no such name in it. If the present Council are not willing to attack these questions, I with others think that there ought to be a special election and new members put into the Council, who, in addition to a few who are in it already, will fight this matter in the interests of all pharmaceutical chemists who are duly qualified.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. W. AGNEW.

Mr. WELLS: Mr. Agnew sent me a copy of that letter, and I wrote him a reply which I think has satisfied him in so far as that he has sent up his subscription, and he says that if necessary he will be willing to double his subscription so as to enable us to have this question tried. So that I don't think you need send any further reply to him.

The PRESIDENT: We are very much obliged to Mr. Wells for writing to him. A great many gentlemen make assertions as to the non-action of the Pharmaceutical Council, knowing nothing of all the trouble they have taken in the matter. We hope that all our labours won't be in vain, though we cannot reveal to the world what we are doing. The law is very slow; but we hope in due course to be enabled to vindicate the law and the action of the committee which is criticised in this way.

Mr. GIBSON: You speak about "we" doing this or that. That is a sample of how you ignore the druggist members. This matter of limited liability companies came up in a report from the Law Committee, and was referred back to them a year ago, and we heard no more about it. It is a matter in which the druggists are interested as much as the pharmaceutical chemists.

The PRESIDENT: It is the Law Committee that it was referred to.

Mr. GIBSON: The matter should have been brought before the Council.

Mr. WELLS: It was, within the past three months. If you had listened to the report of the Law Committee, you would have heard a very important statement about it. It does not follow that because the proceedings of our Law Committee are not published we are not acting.

Mr. GIBSON: It is a very serious business for both classes of members.

ABOUT CERTIFICATES.

A letter was read from Mr. Robert H. Cleeland, asking leave to be admitted to the examination for the licence to be held next April; but as the certificates had not been sent in, his request could not be complied with.

A letter on the subject of Mr. Cleeland's case was received from Messrs. Grattan & Co (Limited). They had been informed, they stated, that Mr. Cleeland's certificate from them of six years' apprenticeship had been refused on account of its not being in conformity with some by-laws recently passed by the Council, of which they had received

no intimation, and which, they submitted, should not be given a retrospective application. The applicant's pharmaceutical career, it was stated, was entered on prior to the passing of the regulation; and the writer also said that from the time the company was established in 1884 until now no demur had been made as to accepting its certificates.

A letter from Messrs. Casey & Clay, solicitors to the Council, was read, having reference to the question of law raised in the matter.

Mr. WELLS said the regulation had been in force for ten or eleven years. The Council could not be compelled to receive these certificates.

WHO?

Mr. TURKINGTON: There is a rumour that some English people are coming over here to establish limited companies.

Mr. WELLS: If they come, they will be met. You won't be long before you will have the question raised in some way.

Mr. TURKINGTON: No Court would put them out of business.

The PRESIDENT: But it would compel them to give up compounding. Our solicitor tells us that we cannot legally accept the certificates of limited liability companies.

Mr. GIBSON: I may say that we are instructed to offer you our help in regard to this matter, and to say that if you will meet us we will assist you in taking steps to get it settled. I think it might be better to go to Parliament.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: We must test the question at law first.

NOT ACCEPTED.

After some further discussion the PRESIDENT, with the approbation of the Council, ordered that Messrs. Grattan & Co. should be informed by letter that the solicitors to the Council had informed them that they could not legally accept their certificate, and that they, therefore, could not grant their request in the case of Mr. Cleeland, even had the required declaration been sent, which had not yet been done. Also that Mr. Cleeland should be informed that as the declaration had not been sent in, his request could not be entertained.

MISCELLANEA.

The Queen's College, Galway, asked that the courses of lectures in that College in *materia medica* and botany should be recognised by the Council, and the matter was referred to the School Committee.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were thanked for a copy of their Calendar for 1895.

A report of the School Committee stated that the following firms had contributed 35 specimens each to the museum of the Society:—Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., Messrs. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke, Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., and Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited); and also that Mr. Holmes, the curator of Bloomsbury Square museum, had been authorised to send a number of specimens.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, thanks were voted to the donors.

A report of the House and General Purposes Committee recommended the appointment of Mr. Henry Dixon, B.A. and gold medallist T.C.D., as Assistant-Professor in the Society's school. Several members said the teaching in the school was excellent. The report was confirmed.

THE REPORTS OF THE EXAMINERS,

which were laid on the table, showed that at the Preliminary Pharmaceutical examination only two candidates out of fourteen were rejected; that at the Registered Druggists' examination in Dublin, two candidates presented themselves, one of whom was rejected; that at the same examination in Belfast, four out of five candidates were passed; that at the examination for the Pharmaceutical Licence seven candidates passed and fourteen were rejected; and that at the examination for Pharmacists' Assistants there were two candidates, both of whom passed.

Registered letters, which had been forwarded to Mr. James Baxter, registered druggist, English Street, Armagh, and to Mr. Benjamin Graham, chemist and druggist, 10 High Street, Omagh, were received back from the Post Office.

Some other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

The Winter Session.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

MR. G. ROE read the following at the meeting on January 31:—

DISPENSING NOTES.

The following prescriptions do not present any particular difficulties; but they are important in the fact that they go through a series of changes which might mystify the patient and to the inexperienced dispenser give much food for thought:—

Tr. ferri perch.	..	..	..	..	5i.v.
Acid. carbolic.	..	..	..	..	5j.
" sulphuro.	..	..	..	..	5ii.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	5viii.

Ft. gargle.

A dark mixture is produced, changing to a colourless solution, the sulphurous acid bleaching the colour caused on mixing the tincture with the carbolic acid.

Pot. chlor.	..	..	..	..	gr. v.
Cale. hypophosph.	..	..	..	..	gr. v.
Magnes. sulph.	..	..	..	..	gr. x.
Fer. sulph.	..	..	..	..	gr. ii.
Liq. strychn.	..	..	..	..	iii.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	5j.

Ft. mist.

The iron and calcium salts react, giving a precipitate of insoluble calcium sulphite and iron hypophosphite.

Sodii salicyl.	..	..	..	..	gr. x.
Am. carb.	..	..	..	..	gr. iii.
Sp. eth. nit.	..	..	..	..	mx.
Sp. chlorof.	..	..	..	..	mx.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	5j.

Ft. mist.

Changes to a red colour. It is better to add the sp. eth. nit. to the ammon. carb.; then the change does not take place so quickly.

Cocain.	..	..	..	..	gr. ii.
Acid. phosph. dil.	..	..	..	..	q.s.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil.	..	..	..	..	mx.
Tr. iodi	..	..	..	..	mx.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	5iv.

M.

The tr. iodi causes brick-red precipitate of alkaloid, which is redissolved on adding the acid. hydrocyan. dil. Acid. hydrocyan. dil. and tr. iodi precipitate, but redissolve immediately.

Liq. arsonicals	..	..	..	..	mv.
Liq. hydraz. perch.	..	..	..	..	5j.
Sp. chlorof.	..	..	..	..	mx.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	5j.

A heavy precipitate falls, which may be a compound of mercury and arsenic; substituting the acid solution of arsenic a clear mixture results.

Hyd. subchlor.	..	..	..	..	5gr.
Liq. calcis. saech.	..	..	..	..	5j.
Adl. to pint of water.					

Ft. lotio.

No apparent change other than might be expected occurs at the time of mixing; but after a few weeks the black precipitate began to get lighter in colour.

Mercuric chloride and a diluted solution of liq. calcis. do not give the yellow oxide as the result of the chemical decomposition, but always the red variety; and, what is rather singular, different results are obtained by mixing them in different manners. For instance, when the aq. calc. saech. is gradually added to the mercuric salt a dark-red precipitate is obtained; but if the water be added quickly hardly any precipitate results; in fact, on using a glycerine-and-water solution of mercuric chloride (5gr. to 5j.)

and adding the saccharated lime-water quickly, quite a clear solution results.

Pot. brom.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. x.
Antipyrin.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. v.
Tr. ferri perch.	..	..	..	..	..	ix.
Sp. chlorof.	..	..	..	..	..	ix.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Yst. misc.						

The characteristic colour is produced, which is almost discharged by adding five times the quantity of water.

It was suggested that the probable discharge of colour in the first prescription was due to the reduction of the perchloride to the ferrous state, as ferrous salts do not colour with carboxylic acid.

The fourth prescription seemed to occasion surprise to most in that the small amount of hydrocyanic acid should dissolve the alkaloid precipitated by the iodine. This, it was suggested, resulted from formation of hydriodic acid by action of hydrocyanic acid on tincture of iodine. The black precipitate in the fifth could not be satisfactorily accounted for, but all agreed that it was the correct thing to substitute the acid solution of arsenic.

The different peculiarities mentioned as being exhibited by the sixth prescription were demonstrated by Mr. Roe, but no one could account for the colour of the precipitate being other than yellow, nor for the fact of its dissolving when the process of precipitation was quickly carried out.

A musical and social evening was held at the rooms in Great Russell Street, on Thursday, February 7, when the chair was occupied by Mr. C. W. Martin. A programme, under the direction of Mr. Strother, consisting of songs, pianoforte solos, and recitations was contributed to by several gentlemen, and met with hearty appreciation.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE abnormally low temperature and an uninviting-looking list of papers were doubtless responsible for the meagre attendance and the spiritless proceedings of the last meeting of the Chemical Society. The contributory factors were all in the neighbourhood of the zero point.

The first paper, by Dr. NORMAN COLLIE, on

THE ACTION OF HEAT ON ETHYLIC β -AMIDO-CROTONATE,

was of interest from its remote rather than from its contingent bearings. The crotonate is one of the condensation-products resulting from the action of ammonia on aceto-acetic ether, and a description of the products obtained by submitting the compound to dry distillation constituted the gist of Dr. Collie's remarks.

Three types of chemical compounds were separated and characterised, although the limit of temperature was below 250° C., pyrol, pyridine, and lutidine derivatives being obtained. The relative facility with which pyridine derivatives are obtainable by this method constitutes the point of interest, as the pyridine derivatives are convenient starting-points for the production of synthetical alkaloids.

In reply to a question, Dr. COLLIE said that in all probability gelatine is largely composed of acetyl groupings, for one of the products he described has also been obtained as a decomposition-product of gelatine.

The remaining papers were read in abstract by Professor DUNSTAN. The first was a communication by Professor Ifaga, of Tokio, on

THE TITRATION OF HYDROFLUORIC ACID.

As the result of titrating acids of different strengths against various alkalies, and using different indicators, the "avidity number" places the acid among the vegetable and not the mineral acids. When potash or soda is used, phenolphthalein is the best indicator. Rosolic acid is useful when the estimation is conducted in a platinum dish. Methyl-orange is useless, and litmus requires special experience. Precautions for obtaining very pure hydrofluoric acid were taken, and it is suggested that it is a polybasic acid, probably H_3V_4 , as one of the potash compounds possesses the formula HK_3V_4 .

FROM AMERICAN WOMEN.

Professor Mallet, of Virginia, U.S.A., forwarded the next two papers, which had been prepared by Miss F. T. Lyttleton and Miss Cora Walker.

Miss Lyttleton had investigated a "Curious Molecular Change in a Silver Amalgam," where an elevation in temperature and a marked increase in volume are apparent. The latter fact is not due to any absorption of oxygen or other gaseous body; it is a property well known to metallurgists, and silver amalgam is for this very reason unsuited for dental "filling," though it is sometimes used for facing.

Miss Walker's note recorded an "Examination of Some Silver Ornaments from Graves in Peru." The graves dated back to times before the Conquest, and the examination of the ornaments led the authoress to conclude that the articles were of early Peruvian metallurgy from native ore.

In the absence of the author, Mr. A. P. Laurie's paper on "The E.M.F. of an Iodine Cell" was taken as read, and the meeting adjourned at 9.15.

CAMBRIDGE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting on Friday evening, February 1, a lecture was given in the Technical Institute by Mr. FRED STOAKLEY, Teacher of Chemistry, on (a) diffusion of gases and application of gaseous diffusion; (b) liquid diffusion, dialysis, crystalloids, and colloids; (c) the detection of poisons in complex organic compounds by means of dialysis. The lecture was illustrated by numerous experiments.

LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society held on February 7, the PRESIDENT (Mr. R. H. Mitchell) communicated the following

ARTFUL DODGES OF A POOR CHEMIST.

To Store Ointment-pots.—Procure a few good ginger-beer corks and cut out a figure (1, 2, 3, &c.) on each. Ink the cork on the rubber-stamp pad, and stamp each pot-lid with its correct size. Keep each size in a separate three-dozen soap-box (holding about a dozen pots). Stamp the ends of the boxes with the sizes of the pots they contain.

One-dozen Pears's soap boxes are exceedingly useful for storing such articles as syringes, penny camphor balls, tooth-picks, feeding-bottle fittings, &c. By labeling the ends of the boxes, and arranging on a shelf, their contents can be seen at a glance.

A cheap percolator may be made with a cucumber-glass fitted into a retort-stand. A bung, coated with paraffin on the edges, is inserted in the top. At the point is a cork pierced to admit a glass tube, fitted with a rubber tube, on which is a feeding-bottle regulator. The flow may also be regulated by a sprinkler, inserted in the cork at the top of the glass. This forms a cheap and most effective percolator.

Very attractive little showcards to lie about the pharmacy can be made by painting on gold-edged green quarter-plate photographic mounts with Chinese white.

Sulphur skin-lotion can be improved by adding to the usual formula (zinc. sulphocarb., sulph. precip., and zinc. oxide) a little camphor (say, 5 gr. to 1 oz.). This preparation is very useful, especially for blackheads on the face.

C. & D. Recipes.—These come upon us so quickly that good ones are apt to be overlooked or forgotten. A good plan to tabulate them is to divide a quarto note-book alphabetically, and index thus:—

Cold cream ... 42/742 ... 43/176 ... 43/256
the first number signifying the volume, and the second the page.

Squill in pill.—

Pulv. scillæ	..	..	..	..	gr. ss.
" digitalis	..	..	..	..	gr. ss.
" hydrarg.	..	..	..	..	gr. ss.

The powdered squill being unworkable, sliced squill was used, and beaten into a pulp. Further excipient was unnecessary, and the patient said the pills were more efficacious than those had previously. Is this method allowable?

Honey may be conveniently kept for dispensing by melting 12 oz., and making up to 12 oz. measure with water. Label "Honey, 1 in 1."

For storing fancy labels perhaps the best plan is that suggested by "Rohami," in the *C. & D.*, and Mr. Mitchell exhibited some of the boxes.

In the absence of Miss Woods, Mr. ED. WILLIAMS read a paper on

DIGESTIVE FEMENTS.

The author defined digestion as exterior and interstitial, and then proceeded to describe the processes of digestion, as seen in man—first, the salivary process in which ptyalin and diastase convert starch into sugar; second, stomachic, in which pepsin and a curdling ferment exert their influence—and in this connection the characteristics of pepsin were described. Finally, the action of pancreatic juice was described, and each of its constituents commented upon.

A discussion followed.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

AT the meeting of the Glasgow Association on February 7 a paper, entitled

NOTES ON REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPCIA,

was read by Mr. GEORGE LUNAN, Edinburgh.

The author urged that the next Pharmacopœia should aim at retaining the full value of the drug at the expense of elegance or palatability; that it should be an epitome of drugs and preparations in general use only; that it does not require full statements of processes of chemical products, provided full tests of purity were given; that it should give explanations of tests, should adopt the metric system of weights and measures as far as possible, especially for estimations, and should give the percentage of active ingredients throughout, where necessary and possible. He stated also that there would be a great gain in having Addenda published more frequently—say, regularly every two years. The author then proceeded to comment upon articles already in the Pharmacopœia, and some which are not, gathering together at the same time suggestions and criticisms made by others and of which he approved. Most of the latter we omit, and subjoin abstracts of the more important notes read by Mr. Lunan.

Acidum Hypophosphorusum should be made official, preferably the 30 per cent. acid, sp. gr. 1.1367.

Acidum Lacticum.—Two strengths are not necessary. The stronger acid should remain in the B.P. Dose: 5 to 20 minims.

Acidum Meconicum and *Liquor Morphinae Bimeconatis*.—It is doubtful if these have justified their inclusion.

Amyl Nitris.—The dose "in mixtures to be swallowed" is stated at "from $\frac{1}{2}$ minim to 1 minim." Mr. Lunan had frequently dispensed it up to 2 minims, and was assured that that dose was quite safe.

Argenti Nitras.—Dose: $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. He had twice dispensed prescriptions with 5-grain doses.

Bismuthi Chloridum and *Bismuthi Salicylas*.—Both oxy salts are likely aspirants to pharmacopœial honours. They have advantages over official bismuth salts for certain cases, and are in frequent request. The maximum dose of all bismuth salts, save the oxide and salicylate, should be raised to at least 60 gr.

Caffeina Citras should be caffeine citrata: citrated caffeine, not citrate of caffeine.

Caffeina Citrata Effervescent.—An official formula for this preparation is required. The following makes a very good preparation:

	Parts				
Citrated caffeine	4
Bicarbonate of sodium	46
Tartaric acid	24
Citric acid	16
Refined sugar	10
					100

All in powder.

This preparation contains rather over 4 per cent. of citrated caffeine. The dose is 5*j.* to 5*j.*

Charia Epispastica.—The cantharides should be doubled, otherwise the formula should be deleted.

Cocaina.—The alkaloid should be added to the Pharmacopœia. It is now frequently prescribed in combination with oleic acid, or dissolved in soft paraffin or petroleum oil.

Elixirs.—The following elixirs are already in frequent use, and should be added to the B.P.:—Elixir aromat., elixir cascara, elixir glusidi (B.P.C. formula), elixir phosphori (B.P.C. formula).

Emplastrum and *Encrusta*.—Regarding the former the author queried whether something should be done to introduce the rubber basis, and regarding the latter whether many or all the formulae should be deleted.

Essentia Camphora, *Eucalyptol*, and *Exalgia* should be made official.

Extractum Nucis Vomicae Fluidum.—The tincture might be made from this.

Ferrum.—Under this heading the author touched upon the question of the comparative utility of permanganate-of-potassium and bichromate-of-potassium volumetric solution as a means for the determination of ferrous salts. The U.S. Pharmacopœia had introduced the former. The author discussed the relative merits of both methods, and preferred the former; but his experience with the permanganate was recent and limited.

Terri Subchloridum should be added. It is largely used.

Terri Sulphas Exsiccata.—Commercial samples vary as much to-day as they did five years ago, when he examined this salt. Perhaps 90 per cent. of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ would be obtainable instead of 97*½*.

Glycerinum Glycrylici Boratis (Glycerine of Glycerol Borate).—The author suggested that the U.S.P. formula for this should be made official. The preparation is, in his experience, more prescribed at present than any of the official glycerines.

Liquores Ammonii Acetatis.—Since the introduction of a strong solution the old-fashioned reason for using carbonate (so that the CO_2 may give piquancy to the liquor) no longer obtains. Mr. Lunan would have the strong solution, at least, made by mixing equal parts of stronger solution of ammonia and glacial acetic acid. This would be eight times the strength (over 50 per cent. ammonium acetate) of the ordinary solution.

Lithii Citro tartaras Effervescent.—A formula for this is needed, such as the U.S.P. one; but unofficial preparations largely prescribed in this country are different, as they usually contain from 2 to 5 gr. of citrate of lithium in each drachm. For the sake of economy and piquancy the carbonate should be used in the granules.

Lithii Salicylas should be added. It should be made from 3 parts of lithium carbonate, 11 of pure salicylic acid, and 25 of water, heated and evaporated at a low temperature to dryness, then powdered.

Morphinae Tartras should be added for making hypodermic solutions.

Naphthol Beta should be included. There are frequent calls for it.

Oleum Eucalypti.—The nitrous-acid test for phellandrene should be added.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloras.—With him this is in greater use, mainly for ophthalmic purposes, than the nitrate.

Potassii Bichromas.—Now frequently prescribed in pills. Maximum dose should be stated.

Pulvis Cretæ Compositus, from which the *mistura creta* could be prepared at a moment, should be introduced.

Quininæ Salicylas, *Resorcin*, and *Salipyrin* might be added.

Tablets, or Compressed Tablets.—Suggestions had been made that these should have a place in the Pharmacopœia. He considered that care should be taken to distinguish between methods of exhibiting drugs and the introduction of new drugs. In the first case they exhibited in another form what was already official; in the second they introduced a substance of different chemical properties. Now, there was no end to modes of exhibiting drugs, but it lies with the dispensing chemist to pursue and improve that department. Phenozone might be given in a tablet, sulphonal in a capsule, salol in a cachet, and menthol in a glyco-gelatine pastille. Because someone advertised any method and a demand was made for the drug in that form, that is no reason why it should become an official mode of exhibiting.

it. The pharmacopoeial function, as far as he conceived it, is to place the drugs in the hands of the dispenser, to outline processes for exhausting those that require preparation, to provide full tests for their purity, but not to multiply modes of exhibiting them.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita.—The aloes should be omitted, as the tincture is mainly prescribed for inhalation.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A VERY fair attendance of members was present at 17 Bloomsbury Square, on Wednesday evening, and as full an evening's discussion followed the reading of the papers on ipecacuanha which were given by Professor Greenish on "The Histology of Ipecacuanha" and by Mr. Cownley, on behalf of himself and Dr. Paul, on "The Chemistry of Ipecacuanha" as has for some time past been the case at Bloomsbury.

Professor GREENISH commenced by remarking that, in view of the general quality of ipecacuanha on the markets, he had thought it necessary to examine powdered ipecacuanha, and a knowledge of many different grades of powdered roots was also necessary.

The botany of ipecacuanha was briefly alluded to, and the histology was very fully treated, the verbal descriptions being illustrated by many micro-photographic sections.

In the root—and, therefore, in the powder obtained by grinding it—two fairly good diagnostic characters are present. The first of these is the character of the starch-grains, which are compound; the single grains are miller-shaped, and the size is fairly constant, averaging 12.5 micro-millimetres, and never exceeding 15 micro-millimetres, in length. The presence of tracheides, which contain no starch, is the other distinguishing feature.

The stems contain certain thickened cell-elements which are characteristic, and the presence of this sclerenchymatous tissue may be fairly well relied upon for indicating the presence of powdered stems.

An examination of cultivated ipecacuanha from Singapore showed that it was practically indistinguishable from the natural product of Brazil. The same remark applies to Madras root. Cartagena or New Granada ipecacuanha was treated in a similar way, and Professor Greenish states that the ordinary microscopical examination does not disclose any radical difference from Brazilian ipecacuanha sections.

The starch-grains are about the only clue to a differentiation between the two varieties of root. In Cartagena root the grains are larger, the length extending from 17 to 22 mm. The older and larger roots contain fewer grains, but they are larger than is the case with the younger and smaller portions of the root.

No reliance can be placed upon any micro-chemical reaction for localising the alkaloid. Professor Greenish has still in hand an examination of samples of powdered roots the results of which he will probably publish when his work is completed.

Mr. COWNLEY, in his opening observations referred to the statements already published on the chemistry of ipecacuanha, and then described in a lucid manner the alkaloids separated by Dr. Paul and himself. The substances separated are:—

(1) Emetine.—Is uncrySTALLisable, and has a m.p. 102° C., and on analysis was found to possess the formula $C_{15}H_{22}NO_2$.

(2) Cephaeline, a crystalline alkaloid melting at 68° C., has the formula $C_{11}H_{20}NO_2$. The salts crystallise most freely from acid solutions, though the salts themselves are neutral. The alkaloids are sensitive to light, especially in the presence of alkali.

(3) A further alkaloid was found, but no name has yet been assigned to it; it occurs in small quantities, and is separated from the alkaline mother-liquors previously treated for the extraction of the other two alkaloids. Its m.p. is 138° C.

Allusion was then made to the recorded work of previous investigators, and it was pointed out at what stages they had come to grief, the assigned formulae in the majority of cases being obtained from analyses of mixtures of alkaloids. Glénard, by preparing a crystalline hydrochloride and regenerating the base from this, obtained a pure product, and Paul and Cownley confirm his conclusions. The proof of the soundness of Paul and Cownley's methods lies in the fact that Merck has been able to use them on the industrial

scale, and samples of the two chief alkaloids and some of their salts were shown.

Both emetine and cephaeline are powerfully emetic, but ipecacuanha acid, which has also been separated and examined, possesses no emetic property. An alcoholic extract also yielded a substance which froths with water—probably it is saponin.

In view of the satisfactory character of many examinations of Cartagena ipecacuanha, it was suggested that it might be made official.

A long discussion followed the reading of the papers, to which Messrs. Holmes, Martindale, Elborne, J. C. Umney, C. Umney, Sage, Martin, and Attfield contributed.

The consensus of opinion favoured the introduction of Cartagena root into the Pharmacopœia, despite the fact, alluded to by Mr. C. Umney, that the American Inspector of Drugs refused to allow it to enter the United States. The question as to what alkaloid shall be recognised for standardisation purposes was cogently put, and provided the pharmacy of the drug is now attacked, Dr. ATTFIELD hinted that a standardised preparation might be officially recognised. The professor also had a word of caution for those who were inclined to criticise too freely the work of previous investigators; they worked according to their light, and we should receive their results with gratitude rather than with scorn.

Mr. COWNLEY in his reply remarked that emetine occurs in larger proportion in Cartagena root than in Brazilian. The total yield of mixed alkaloids is about 2 per cent., of which some 30 per cent. is cephaeline.

Mr. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON described the use of the micro-saccharometer as employed by Sir George Johnson for estimating the proportion of sugar in diabetic wines.

His remarks were practically a replica of the description given in the *Lancet* two or three weeks ago.

A vote of thanks proposed by the President was carried by acclamation, and the meeting was then adjourned.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

AT the meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, on Wednesday evening, a discussion was promoted on the question, "Does the Sheffield School of Pharmacy provide efficient tuition for its students?" Mr. MALLABAND read a paper taking the negative view of the case. He put down the unsatisfactory condition of their school chiefly to the apathy of the students, but contended that the cause of this apathy must be looked for in the school itself. In respect to the curriculum, particularly in the chemistry classes, he urged that the managers attempted to carry out a syllabus too long for a single session. It included not only inorganic chemistry, but also organic chemistry and physics; in fact, almost the whole of the Minor syllabus. That, he considered, was enough for three sessions. The students became dissatisfied, and often unjustly blamed the lecturer. His suggestion would be the adoption of three courses, on the lines of the Science and Art Department, each to be done thoroughly. The difficulty of extra expense might be got over by requiring the students to sit for the Science and Art examinations. The most suitable course of classes would be:—First year, practical and theoretical chemistry, elementary inorganic; second year, ditto, advanced inorganic; third year, ditto, elementary organic, and botany; fourth year, materia medica. The botany classes might be included in the Science and Art classes and become a source of income to the school. He contended that after going through such a course of study students would be able to go to a private school with a good foundation of knowledge, and instead of a three months' cram, all they would want would be finishing off.

In opening the discussion, the PRESIDENT (Mr. J. F. Eardley) said he agreed that the syllabus was too much for one session, and hinted that if the students rallied round the Society something might be done in the direction indicated. In his view a compulsory curriculum would be an advantage to students, and he did not think a man should take three or four apprentices unless he could allow them sufficient time for attending lectures. Mr. NEWSHOLME expressed the indebtedness of the Society

to Mr. Mallaband for his address, and said there would be more life in the Society if they had more of a similar kind. The Society had no objection to honest criticism, and the infusion of new life would be an all-round advantage. He did not see any advantage in proceeding on the Science and Art Department lines. He agreed that the syllabus was too big, and if they could arrange one spread over three sessions that would be very much more satisfactory. In his opinion a compulsory curriculum was desirable, as the time was coming when the members of their profession would have to be very much better educated than they were to-day. If, too, they had preliminary examinations of a much better character, these would not only be the means of drawing a better type of men into the profession, but the knowledge gained would be a great advantage to the men in after-life. Several other speakers followed.

Afterwards Mr. AUSTEN read a paper on "Hop-culture in England."

Legal Reports.

THE BRISTOL BEESWAX CASE.

AT the Bristol Police Court, on February 12, the case against Mr. George Stevens, of Old Market Street, on an information charging him with selling to Thomas Thomson, an inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, 1 lb. of beeswax containing 60 per cent. of paraffin, was resumed. An adjournment had been granted from January 9 in order that a sample of the beeswax might be forwarded to Somerset House for an independent analysis. Mr. Cross appeared for the defendant. The certificate from Somerset House stated that the sample of beeswax submitted contained not less than 60 per cent. of a mineral known as ceresin. Mr. Cross addressed the Bench on behalf of the defendant, and argued, first, that beeswax was not a drug and was only used medicinally when mixed with other substances. He also contended that his client was protected by a warranty from Messrs. Warren, of Redcliff Street, from whom he bought the beeswax, and they in turn purchased of a wholesale house in London. The defendant and Mr. Warren were examined, and the former said he purchased the wax as pure, and paid 1s. 9d. per lb.; there was common wax which was sold cheaper. Mr. Warren said that he sold the wax as he received it from Messrs. Horner & Sons, of Mitre Square, London. The Magistrates retired for a quarter of an hour, and then Mr. Sparke Evans announced their decision, that they were of opinion the defendant was entitled to the protection of section 25 of the Act, having purchased with a written warranty, without discussing whether beeswax was a drug or not: that was not for them to say on the present occasion. As at present advised they were of opinion it was a drug. They would like to bear testimony to the excellent manner in which the business was conducted by Mr. Warren. It had been carried on admirably by father and son, and for half a century was favourably known in the city for the admirable way in which the firm could be depended upon for their articles. The case was dismissed, the defendant having to pay for the analysis made at Somerset House.

RIVAL INFANTS' FOODS.

WHITE v. MELLIN—APPEAL TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

IN the House of Lords, on Tuesday, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Watson, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Morris, Lord Macnaghten, and Lord Shand, an appeal was argued at the instance of Mr. Timothy White, chemist, Portsmouth, v. Mr. Gustav Mellin, the proprietor of Mellin's food for infants. The appeal was from an order of the Court of Appeal discharging a judgment of Mr. Justice Romer, and ordering that there should be a new trial of the action. The relief claimed by the respondent was an injunction restraining the appellant from selling, or offering for sale, the respondent's food for infants with any unauthorised label attached representing to purchasers that the respondent's food was less nutritious and healthful than Dr. Vance's prepared food. The respondent claims that his food had maintained a great reputation as a perfect substitute for mother's milk, and as a most nutritious and healthy food for

infants. The appellant is the proprietor of Dr. Vance's food for infants and invalids. His food, he alleges, was highly nutritious and beneficial, and was a farinaceous food, which the respondent's was not; and the appellant believed, and it was the fact, that his food was far more nutritious and healthful than any other preparation yet offered to the public. In the course of 1893 the appellant, with the view of promoting the sale of Dr. Vance's food, caused to be affixed to various articles sold in his shops a label, recommending the public to try Vance's food, "it being far more nutritious and healthful than any other preparation yet offered." The appellant said in so doing he believed he was acting entirely within his rights, and care was taken that printed matter on the bottles and boxes to which such a label was affixed was never interfered with or rendered illegible. In certain cases the labels were attached to bottles of Mellin's food. In July, 1893, the respondent discovered what was being done by the appellant, and, without notice, he issued a writ, and served notice of a motion for an injunction to restrain the appellant attaching any of his labels to Mellin's food. The appellant afterwards wrote offering to cease affixing his labels to the respondent's bottles if proceedings were stayed and each party paid their own expenses. This offer was made without its being considered an admission of any right on the part of the plaintiff, but unless accepted within a specified time the offer was to be withdrawn.

The respondent's solicitors wrote that they could only agree to a settlement on the terms of the appellant's submitting to a perpetual injunction and paying the costs. Mr. Justice Romer dismissed the action, but the Court of Appeal ordered a new trial.

Mr. Swiufen Eady, for the appellant, contended that the evidence adduced at the trial did not show that the respondent was entitled to the relief claimed, as his client had done nothing to disparage Mellin's food. Even assuming that the labels affixed to the bottles of Mellin's food were calculated to cause loss or injury to the respondent, such loss was not the result of any illegal act of the appellant, and therefore no action would lie. So far as the plaintiff's own evidence was concerned, it was admitted there was no cause of action; and why should another opportunity be given to the plaintiff to try his case over again, in order that he might prove something which he was unable to prove at the previous hearing?

The Lord Chancellor said the effect of the evidence in the court below seemed to point to the conclusion that Mellin's food was best for infants up to the age of 6 months, but that afterwards Vance's food would be more nutritious.

Mr. Eady said that was so, and he maintained that the plaintiff had failed to show that any false statement had been made by the appellant in regard to his own food.

The Lord Chancellor thought, if the plaintiff were to succeed, so might any tradesman say his business was injured because a rival in the same street put up a notice—"This is the shop where you get most for your money."

Mr. Eady said that would be the logical effect of the contention of the plaintiff.

Mr. Macnaghten, who followed on the same side, said if the plaintiff were to succeed it would open up an endless vista of litigation. The plaintiff had not been able to show that he had sustained any special damage by what had been done.

Mr. Moulton, Q.C., for the respondent, maintained that the label affixed by Mr. White to Mellin's food contained a false statement to the disparagement of the respondent's goods.

The Lord Chancellor remarked that before getting an injunction it must first be shown that an actionable wrong had been done. The Court had no right to issue an injunction on a mere speculation that damage might be done.

Judgment was given on Thursday.

The Lord Chancellor said it was perfectly natural that the respondent should feel annoyed at the appellant's action in advertising a rival article on the bottles of his food. The question was whether the act complained of was of a character which could be restrained by injunction. The statement of the appellant as to Vance's food was perfectly

general), and applied not only to the respondent's infants' food, but to all others offered to the public. But he would take it that it pointed at the respondent's food, and that it disparaged it by asserting that it was not so nutritious as Vance's. The question then arose, Had it been proved that the statement was a false disparagement of the plaintiff's goods? So far as the plaintiff's evidence went, it established that his food was specially meritorious for children under six months in lieu of mothers' milk; but that in the case of children over six months, farinaceous food such as Vance's would be more nutritious than Mellin's predigested food. Could it be said, under these circumstances, that the appellant's label was a false disparagement of the plaintiff's food? The word "infant" was certainly not confined to children under six months, but applied until they began to speak. But, assuming that the appellant had disparaged the plaintiff's goods, it must be proved that the disparaging statement caused injury to the plaintiff, and upon that there was a complete absence of evidence in this case. How could it be said that the public would be led to believe by this puffing advertisement that Mellin's food was not so good because some other person sought to push a rival article and said it was better? The only case which counsel relied upon was the Western Counties Manure Company against Lawes' Chemical Manufacturing Company as to rival manures, but in that case special damage was alleged. But, said Mr. Moulton, while it might be necessary to prove damage in a claim for damages, it was not necessary in an action for an injunction. But then it must be shown that an actionable wrong had been done. He entertained grave doubt whether any action could be maintained for alleged disparagement of another's goods merely by an allegation of another that his goods were better than those of all comers. Of course he excluded malicious disparagement of another's goods. Otherwise the Courts might be constantly engaged in trying the superior merits of rival productions, and be turned into machines for advertising rival productions by obtaining a judicial determination as to which of the two was the better. The fact that no such action had been maintained for half a century showed that it was not maintainable. He had come to the conclusion that Mr. Justice Romer was right, and that the judgment of the Court of Appeal must be reversed, with costs.

Lord Watson, Lord Morris, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Shand, and Lord Ashbourne concurred.

UNSTAMPED EMBROCATION.

AT the Greenwich Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Kennedy, Mr. James Watson Black, chemist, of 11 Kirkdale, Sydenham, was summoned (by adjournment) by W. H. Rogers, an officer of Inland Revenue, for exposing for sale a bottle containing a preparation—viz., embrocation, to be used as a medicine for the prevention, cure, and relief of disorders and complaints of the human body, and liable to the stamp duty chargeable, without the necessary stamp, whereby he had become liable to a fine of 10*l.* When the case was called on, Mr. Hawkins, who appeared as solicitor for the Excise authorities, asked permission to withdraw the summons. Mr. Kennedy acceded to the application, and the summons was marked "withdrawn."

METHYLATED TINCTURE OF ARNICA.

ON Tuesday, at the Bradford Borough Court, action was taken by the Board of Inland Revenue against William Cockshott, chemist, Westgate, Bradford, for having sold tincture of arnica in the preparation of which methylated spirit had been used instead of rectified spirit. On December 6 an officer of the Board of Inland Revenue purchased at the defendant's shop a 1-oz. bottle of arnica which had been prepared with methylated spirit, rendering the defendant liable to a fine of 100*l.* Evidence was given by the officer in question and an analyst of the Board of Inland Revenue. The defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that he had been in business in Westgate for fifty years, and this was the first charge of any kind which had been brought against him. He was ignorant that such a preparation was on his premises, and he had never sold it. His son attended to the shop, but he did not think that he had made up the preparation for ordinary sale. The defendant was fined 3*l*, without costs.

TWOPENCE-HALFPENNYWORTH OF QUININE.

ON February 13 an action was tried at the Birmingham County Court by Mr. J. Amphlett, Deputy-Judge, in which 50*l.* damages was claimed by Thomas Eccles, a cabinet-maker, of Gerrard Street, against Gittings, Boothby & Co., of Aston, varnish-makers, for injuries caused to Mrs. Eccles by the unskillfulness of defendants' servant. Mr. McCardie was for plaintiffs, and Mr. Vachell for the defendants. It appeared that the defendants carry on a retail drug-store in Wheeler Street, upon the door of which appeared the legend "Prescriptions carefully prepared." In July, last year, Mrs. Eccles, one of the plaintiffs, was suffering from neuralgia, and her brother recommended as a cure 5 gr. of quinine in a glass of port wine. She asked her husband to get the quinine, and he went to defendants' shop in Wheeler Street for the preparation. He found the shop in charge of a youth named Freeman, and according to his own testimony asked for 5 gr. of quinine. He was entirely ignorant of the quantity represented by 5 gr., and of the appearance and nature of the drug. The youth weighed a portion of the substance and gave it him, taking in payment 2*1/2*d., which he had laid on the counter. Eccles took the packet home to his wife, who mixed the contents in a pint of port wine, and drank a couple of glasses within an hour and a half of each other. She went to bed after the last glass, and soon became very ill. Dr. Prosser was summoned and found her in a state of collapse, with all the symptoms of quinine-poisoning. He examined the remainder of the port wine and found it a saturated solution of quinine, with undissolved crystals at the bottom of the bottle. She was ill for weeks, and the effects upon her stomach and head had not yet disappeared. On the day after the purchase Eccles went to the defendant's shop and saw Freeman, whom he asked what quantity of quinine he had sold him. According to Eccles' story Freeman said he did not know, because he was not acquainted with the scales, weights, or drugs; but after looking over the weights he had used, he came to the conclusion that he had probably supplied 5 drachms. An application for compensation made to Mr. Gittings was scornfully rejected. Mr. Vachell, for the defence, argued that there was no liability on the defendants. No negligence had been proved. A legal authority had laid it down that "negligence, in law, is a breach of duty unintentional and proximately producing injury to another possessing equal rights." Clearly there was no duty on the part of the defendants to Mrs. Eccles. The purchase was made by her husband, and he did what he pleased with the drug afterwards. He did not ask for a dose of quinine or for quinine as part of a prescription. Had the defendants made any mistake in making up a prescription they would have been liable, but as a matter of fact they did not compound medicines. The notice on the door was an old one, and was meaningless. The plaintiff, Eccles, ordered a commodity without saying it was for use by anybody, and for anything the defendants knew he might have wanted it to sell again. Under these circumstances there could be no duty from the defendants to Mrs. Eccles. Next, Mr. Vachell submitted that the damages claimed were too remote. If a man called at a shop and asked for a penny cake and was supplied with a shillingsworth, which he imprudently ate, would the shopkeeper be responsible for his consequent belly-ache? Or if, having got the cake, the purchaser gave it to a third party, who ate and suffered, was the shopkeeper to be liable for damages? Mr. Vachell further submitted that plaintiffs were guilty of contributory negligence by prescribing a drng of whose qualities they were ignorant. He called Freeman, the defendant's shop-boy, who stated that Eccles asked for a drachm of quinine, and he supplied that weight. The price should have been 6d., but he accepted the 2*1/2*d., thinking that Eccles was a regular customer who had hitherto been supplied at that price. He never told Eccles that he believed he had supplied him with 5 drachms.

The Deputy-Judge said he was certainly against plaintiffs on the facts, and also on the law. He thought there was contributory negligence on the part of the male plaintiff, and that there was no duty from the defendants to the female plaintiff. There was nothing on which people were more credulous than the use of drugs. They took things they knew nothing about, and thus became the authors of their

own wrongs. He gave a verdict for the defendants, without costs.

A CHEMICAL DYE IN CHANCERY.

AFTER a hearing of four or five days, on Thursday last judgment was given for the plaintiffs by Mr. Justice Römer in the action brought by Leonhardt & Co. v. Kalle & Co. for the infringement of a patent for a dye-stuff known by the name of "The Mikado," which the plaintiffs alleged had been infringed by the sale by the defendants of a dye called "Direct RR." The case for the plaintiffs was that the "Direct RR" was identical with their "Mikado," and made substantially by the same process. Amongst the witnesses for the plaintiffs were Professors Dewar and Odling. The defence was that the patent was had because it was ambiguous and misleading, that it had been anticipated, and that the defendants had not infringed.

A QUESTION OF CONTRACT.

IN the City of London Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Osmond & Son v. Tinsley was heard, in which the plaintiffs, Messrs. Osmond & Son, oil-merchants, 33 Jewry Street, E.C., sought to recover the sum of 2*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* for oil supplied to the defendant, Mr. Frederick Tinsley, Clapham, Bedfordshire. Mr. Page who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that the oil was supplied to the defendant on terms of three months' credit. The defendant received the oil, paid the carriage for it, retained it until the three months had expired, and then wanted to return it. One of the plaintiffs' clerks said that it was on August 31 that the oil was supplied. They told the defendant they were willing to supply him with the oil and give him three months' credit as well as allow a discount of 20 per cent. In that way the defendant had an opportunity of selling the oil before they wanted the money. In reply he said he would do what he could to sell it quickly. Mr. Rogers, who appeared for the defendant, urged that there was no completed contract to purchase the oil. Mr. Page said the defendant had kept the oil for three months. Mr. Commissioner Kerr held that there was a complete contract, and found for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM GLOYN STEVENS, trading as Joseph Thomas, 26 Victoria Street, Paignton, Chemist and Druggist.

AT the adjourned meeting of the creditors in this failure, held at Plymouth on February 8, to consider the proposal for a composition which had been submitted by the debtor to pay in full all preferential claims forthwith after the approval by the Court of the composition arrangement, together with all costs, charges, and expenses incidental to the proceedings, and a composition of 10*s.* in the pound within fourteen days, the Official Receiver said a sufficient number of creditors had accepted the offer, and the debtor having promised to do his best to carry out his offer, it was accepted. The examination was adjourned to Stonehouse till February 12.

Re EDWARD HALEY, Wakefield Road, Dudley Hill, Bradford, Chemist and Druggist.

A MEETING of the creditors of this debtor was held on February 11 at the offices of Mr. J. Lister Booth, solicitor, Sunbridge Road, Bradford. From the statement of affairs it appeared that the debtor's liabilities amounted to nearly 1,000*l.*, and that the assets would only allow of a dividend of 7*s.* 4*d.* in the pound. The meeting decided to accept the proffered composition. Mr. Butterfield, of Messrs. Butterfield & Hartman, accountants, was appointed trustee, with a committee of inspection.

Re WALTER WRIGHT, 27 High Street, Chelmsford, Essex, Chemist and Druggist.

A FIRST and final dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound has been declared in the bankruptcy of Walter Wright, chemist and druggist, late of 27 High Street, Chelmsford, on

3,621*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The debtor's estimate of the amount expected to rank for dividend was 4,228*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The net realisation of the estate amounted to 664*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, and the cost of realisation was 235*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The estate was estimated by the debtor to produce 1,201*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* : it actually produced 1,929*l.* 9*s.* Mr. Wright estimated his stock-in-trade and book debts to produce 905*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* : they actually fetched 1,589*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* He also estimated his furniture to be worth 250*l.*, but it only made 88*l.* 7*s.* The Board of Trade and Court fees in connection with the bankruptcy amounted to 42*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, the law costs of the petition were 16*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, and other law costs were 21*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The trustee's remuneration amounted in all to 59*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cousins, C., Bell, T., and Harrison, F. H., Lincoln, patent and other medicinal manufacturers and dealers, under the style of Cousins & Co.

Dymott, F., and Baker, W. W., chemists and druggists, Lewisham High Road, S.E., under the style of W. Phillips & Co.

Green, E. F., and Wardill, J., soda-manufacturers, the Ados Scotch Soda Works, Twemlow Terrace, London Fields, Hackney, N.E., under the style of Ados Scotch Soda-works Company.

Marriages.

ANDERSON—HORNE.—At 27 Granville Place, St. George's Road, Glasgow, on February 10, 1870, by the Rev. Dr. George Stewart Burns, of the Cathedral, A. B. Anderson, chemist, Dundee, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Horne. Silver wedding.

BOYD—FIGGIS.—On February 7, at Grosvenor Hall, Rathgar, Dublin, William Herbert, sixth son of the late Samuel Boyd, principal of the firm of Samuel Boyd & Co., chemists and druggists, Mary Street, to Daisy Emmie, eldest daughter of Henry Wingfield Figgis, the Chalet, Temple Road, Dublin.

ROSSITER—TULLY.—On February 3, at All Saints', Haggerston, by the Rev. E. Spencer, Robert Tapley Rossiter, chemist and druggist, of Paignton, to Annie Maria, daughter of Mr. T. J. Tully, of 26 Albion Square, Dalston, London.

Deaths.

AITKENHEAD.—On February 12, at 94 Terminus Road, Eastbourne, James Aitkenhead, chemist and druggist. Aged 30.

GEORGE.—The death is announced of Mr. Ben Anthy George, chemist and druggist, of Pentre Rhondda, near Pontypridd, at the age of 61.

ORMANDY.—On February 10, Mr. John Stanley Ormandy, chemist and druggist, Barrow-in-Furness. Aged 54. Mr. Ormandy was a popular townsmen, and a councillor for the borough for twenty years. He was unmarried.

PEARCE.—On January 13, Thomas Pearce, chemist and druggist, Gloucester. Aged 87.

PRICE.—On January 3, William Price, chemist and druggist, Hull. Aged 61.

SUICIDE OF AN ASSISTANT.—An inquest was held at Dover, on Monday, on the body of a chemist's assistant named James. Mr. Lewis Thompson, chemist and druggist, of 181 Snargate Street, Dover, said deceased had been in his employ since September last, but was under notice to leave in consequence of carelessness. On Thursday last week a communication was made to witness by a traveller, and after looking through his accounts, and finding a confirmation of what he had heard, he taxed the deceased with dishonesty, and told him he should inform his parents. Deceased admitted the truth of the imputation. Later in the afternoon deceased became ill, and informed witness that he had taken prussic acid. Dr. Best was sent for, but his efforts met with no success, and James died soon afterwards. The jury found a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane, and condoled with the parents and employer.

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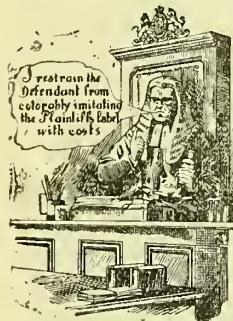
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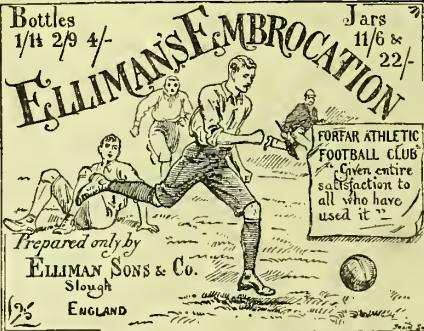
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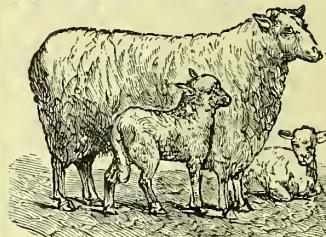
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Editorial Comments.

THE WORLD'S PHARMACOPEIAS.

THE series of papers on "The Study of Pharmacy" in the *Pharmaceutical Era* commenced auspiciously with a long

one by Dr. Charles Rice on "Pharmacopæias," in which there is much that will interest students of all ages. The section of the monograph of greatest current interest is that relating to the history of Pharmacopæias, wherein the writer deals with the Pharmacopæias of the past and those now in existence, published by some legislative authority. Of the latter there are twenty-one, three of them in the new world, the rest in the old. There are seventeen Pharmacopæias in force in Europe. Austria-Hungary is privileged with three—viz., "Pharmacopœa Austríaca," the seventh edition of which was published in 1890; "Pharmacopœa Hungarica," second edition published in 1888; and the contemporary and practically identical work "Pharmacopœa Croatico-Slavonica." All these are published in Latin, and, with the exception of the first, in the vernacular also. Belgium's Pharmacopœia was last published in 1885, and is printed in French and Latin. Dr. Rice traces the history of the British Pharmacopœia, which is recognised as the standard for all the British Empire, although in Canada the United States Pharmacopœia is also in force, and in India there exists a Pharmacopœia, but it has long been obsolete. Referring to the absence in this country of any commentaries of the nature of the dispensaries in vogue in the United States, Dr. Rice remarks that "some years ago a work was announced to be in preparation containing the text of the British Pharmacopœia, with exhaustive commentary, but its issue appears to have been prevented by a threat of prosecution by the General Medical Council. The interference was unwise and not conducive to the progress of either medicine or pharmacy. Some method could surely have been found by which the rights of the Medical Council, as authors of the Pharmacopœia, could have been protected, while at the same time a large amount of useful knowledge could have been disseminated by a work handled daily and hourly almost in every dispensing establishment and in physicians' offices." These remarks are almost amusing to the British pharmacist, for if there is anything which has here served its day and ceased to be it is the encyclopedic pharmacopœia commentary. "Squire" and such works are found to sufficiently meet the demands of the retail chemist and the general medical practitioner, although, as we pointed out in our article on Dispensaries last June, two generations ago such books were as popular in the United Kingdom as they are now in the United States. Whether we have gone forward or back is another question.

Returning, however, to European States, as already mentioned, Bulgaria has no Pharmacopœia of her own, and takes her medicines, unlike some other things, *à la Russie*; Greece who shares the non-pharmacopœial distinction, had a Pharmacopœia about sixty years ago, edited by Bouros, Landerer, Sartorius, and others, which was reprinted with a supplement in 1868, and officially recognised by the Greek Government; but it is now practically obsolete, French and German standards being adopted. Denmark has had an official Pharmacopœia since 1772, and the last edition was published in 1893. France has an honourable history in pharmacopœial matters, as it is nearly six centuries since the ruling powers set standards for medications; but it was in 1818 that the first national Pharmacopœia was published—viz., the Codex—and since then four editions have appeared, the one now in force being ten years old. Germany as an Empire inherited the "Pharmacopœia Borussica," which from 1799 had been the most important medicine-book of the German States, and in 1872 this was first published as the "Pharmacopœa Germanica," now *Arzneibuch für das Deutsche Reich* (1890)—a title more patriotic than appropriate. There is an addendum to this edition, but it is published by the German Pharmaceutical Society, and is not officially binding; in fact,

the German Society does for Germany what the British Pharmaceutical Conference does for us—paves the way. If France was first in regard to recognition of standards for medicines, Italy was the first to authorise the publication of a Pharmacopœia—the "Antidotum Florentinum," published in 1498, having full official sanction, and being the forerunner of similar works published in other Italian States up to 1853. United Italy had her first Pharmacopœia, however, in 1892, and it has somewhat stringent official application, while the subject-matter is also decidedly stringent. But the work is much more compact than the French Codex. The Netherlands have a creditable history in pharmacopœial matters, various compendia having been published by Dutch authority during the past 250 years. But until 1851 the full characteristics of Dutch medicine were not seen in these works, for it was only then that the first purely native Pharmacopœia appeared; and since then two other editions have been published: the last in 1889. Norway and Sweden have each a Pharmacopœia, but they are closely alike, and a new edition is in preparation. Portugal's last "Pharmacopœa Portugueza" was published in 1878, and is a marked contrast to the "Farmacopea Oficial Espanola," which contains nearly 1,700 remedies, many of which are considered by enlightened Europe to savour of the Middle Ages. Since 1866 Russia has had four editions of a national Pharmacopœia, the last in 1891. It is very like Teutonic Pharmacopœias, so far as the medicines are concerned. Servia published a Pharmacopœia in 1881, which "is, without exception, the most slovenly Pharmacopœia ever published," and, of course, a marked contrast to the really fine work published by the Swiss—"Pharmacopœa Helvetica," the 1893 successor of the "Pharmacopœa Helveticorum," published in 1677. Turkey has no Pharmacopœia.

With the exception of Japan, there is no country in the East which can pretend to national standards for medicines although China, India, Persia, and others of the more important countries have *materia medica* peculiar to themselves, and more or less resulting from written tradition. The Japanese Pharmacopœia has seen two editions, and the last (1891) was printed in Latin upon the plan of the Austrian and German Pharmacopœias.

In the West the Chilean, Mexican, and United States Pharmacopœias are the sole authorities. The first of these is essentially French in character, although French, Portuguese, and Spanish standards are those which are generally recognised in South American countries. But it should be explained that empiricism is rampant there, and that close business relations with the United States are bringing about a gradual recognition of high standards. The Mexican Pharmacopœia was published in 1874, and there was another edition ten years later and an addendum since. It is a poor affair, being chockful of errors. In the United States our own Pharmacopœias were used until 1820, and at the end of that year the first U.S. Pharmacopœia was published in Boston. It was the work of medical men, and pharmacists were not called in until 1850 to participate in the fourth convention. There have been conventions every decade since, and as the arrangements for revision are always made in the last year of the decade, it happens that the Pharmacopœias are two or three years behind. Thus the 1890 edition was published in 1893. This may sound odd to the uninitiated, but the arrangement works admirably in practice, and is sweet simplicity compared to our own spasmodic efforts at pharmacopœial revision. An examination of the twenty-one Pharmacopœias now in force shows that the majority of them have attained a high standard, and with one or two exceptions the tendency is towards condensation. Setting aside, therefore,

national characteristics in prescribing, it appears to be desirable, in revising any Pharmacopœia, to compare its standards, especially for definite chemicals and potent preparations, with those of other Pharmacopœias, so that something like international unity may be brought about. This principle has been recognised in the United States, and, apparently, it is favoured by Professor Attfield in his capacity as editor of the British Pharmacopœia. If it were thoroughly carried out there would be much gain commercially, especially to the trade in chemicals. For example, there is reason to believe that our trade with Japan has suffered because the standards of the Japanese Pharmacopœia are higher than those of the British, but equal to the German. Were there uniformity in standards, dealers could be confident that what accorded to their own pharmacopœial requirements would satisfy foreign customers. At present Germany is in this position: why should Great Britain not be?

A MEMORIAL TO S. M. BURROUGHS.

"SUCCESSFUL business men die in London daily, but only very rarely is there such a spontaneous desire to perpetuate their memory." So said John Moss at the meeting held at the Cannon Street Hotel the other day to plan some scheme whereby the friends of the late Silas Mainville Burroughs might record in some tangible form the love and respect which his life among us had excited. On all sides, and from many different quarters, have come spontaneous expressions indicating how deep was the impression he had created among those with whom he had come in contact, and many of us felt grateful when Mr. Helbing came forward and offered to take the initial steps towards raising a fund which should enable us to perpetuate his memory in some suitable manner. It was a very curious phenomenon which was revealed by this movement. Mr. Burroughs had occupied no official position; officialism in connection with his life almost raises a smile. The majority of those who attended the meeting, or who subscribed towards its object, had, we doubt not, a genuine horror of his pronounced political views. His was not a familiar face "on 'Change." There were trade and national prejudices against him; and yet an honour is being paid to his memory which all may envy. He was a successful man of business, it is true, but, as Mr. Moss's words imply, it is certainly not his success which is being glorified. It may be remarkable, but it is a fact, that even at a meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel, that well-known rendezvous of Mammon's worshippers, there can be an appreciation of something greater than success, there can be heard a response which mere success could never evoke.

It was Burroughs's earnest desire and constant efforts to help his fellow-men which were honoured at that meeting. Mr. Carteighe, who by joining in the enthusiasm showed that he sympathised with other friends besides those which beat at Bloomsbury, explained the sentiment very happily when he said, in his opening remarks, that here was a man in whom large-heartedness and prosperity had been combined. His heart conceived generous things, and his prosperity enabled him to carry out his impulses.

The character-sketches of Mr. Burroughs which we publish in this number show what manner of man he was. Just, fearless, considerate, even tender, deeply religious in the best sense of the word, and at the same time full of humour and alive with business energy, this is the man whom we have just lost. Except in his trustworthiness, he was almost the model of what a business man, according to the copy-books, should not be. Benjamin Franklin would

have stood aghast at his methods. He never took care of pence or pounds; one thing at a time was not his rule; he trusted everybody, and, no doubt, was often victimised. But the courage, insight, and prompt decision, which were the essentials of his character, were the qualities which made him a genius in business.

But, as we said, it is not because he was a successful business man that friends are eager now to memorialise him. To many chemists his name represents only the products of his firm, with which the pharmaceutical and medical worlds have been familiarised. These will, perhaps, not feel called upon to join in this demonstration. But there are many who will be glad of the opportunity to be associated with it. A considerable sum has already been promised, though no printed invitations have been sent out yet. But a much larger subscription is necessary if a worthy memorial is to be instituted, and it is therefore hoped that friends in this country and abroad who would like to participate will communicate with the committee promptly. Mr. Helbing, of 63 Queen Victoria Street, the honorary secretary to the fund, will be glad to give any information, and cheques may be sent to the honorary treasurer, Mr. John Moss, at Galen Works, Wilson Street, Deptford.

THE EIGHT-HOURS DAY IN THE ALKALI-INDUSTRY.

A LONG letter from Mr. John T. Brunner appeared in the *Times* a few days ago, giving detailed particulars of the result of the eight-hours system, which has now had five years' trial at Brunner, Mond & Co.'s alkali-works at Northwich. Mr. Brunner's experience is altogether in favour of the eight-hours day, which, as he shows, has increased the working efficiency of the men along with their comfort. Before November, 1889, Brunner, Mond & Co.'s hands worked twelve hours out of every twenty-four, one shift from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., the other from 6 P.M. to 7 A.M. As the men worked day and night shifts in alternate fortnights, this system rendered it necessary that those of the hands who were engaged in "process" work—i.e., in operations which depend for their success upon the uninterrupted continuance of the work from the initial to the final stage of the product—had to work twenty-four hours at a stretch once a fortnight. As work went on both Sundays and weekdays, the "process" men formerly spent eighty-four hours a week, or exactly half their lives, at work. They now work fifty-six hours, the "day-men" fifty-four hours a week.

When the change was made (says Mr. Brunner) it was arranged that nine men should be expected to do as much work in eight hours as ten men had previously done in that period, and at the same time wages were reduced 10 per cent., as a precautionary guarantee against the too heavy loss which might have resulted. The number of men was increased by 35 per cent., and these being paid 90 per cent. of the former wage, the net increase of wage-cost was estimated at 21½ per cent. The actual rise in the wage-cost per ton manufactured during 1890 was, however, only 14½ per cent. in place of the anticipated 21½ per cent., and so satisfactory was this result considered that on January 1, 1891, wages were restored to their former level. During 1891 the rise above the level of 1889 of wage-cost was 22 per cent., in place of the possible, though no longer anticipated, 35 per cent. Since then the wage cost per ton has steadily fallen until it is now at the level of 1889.

Mr. Brunner's summing-up is to the effect that although some allowance must be made for improved mechanism in the manufacturing operations, the productive power of the men has increased almost in the same ratio as their working-hours have been reduced. Other advantages of the new system are, to quote his words:—

Greater Regularity.—In 1884 the system of an annual week's holiday on full pay for steady men was instituted, and since 1888 the rule has been that if a man is absent ten days out of the year without leave he should have no holiday. Taking the "process" men, the percentage earning their

holiday in 1888 was 43, in 1891 it had risen to 78, and in 1893 it was 92. In the case of the "day-men" it was in 1888 59, while in 1891 and 1893 it was respectively 67 and 76. Formerly men had to be turned away very often for drunkenness when they came to resume work; this is now of the rarest occurrence. The men come down to their shifts regularly, and they come sober. During the twenty-four hours change shift which existed under the old system, it was comparatively common to find men asleep. With the change of system this has naturally vanished.

Increased Health.—In the year 1889, during the quarter ending September 30, the percentage of "process" men receiving sick-pay from the works club was 7; in the corresponding quarter of 1893 it was 5; and in the same quarter of 1889, the percentage of "process" men attended by the doctor was 10; in the corresponding quarter of 1893 it was only 5. The improvement in the men's looks, and especially in their gait, when leaving the works at the end of the shift, is very marked.

Mr. Brunner's experiences will be valuable when the "legal eight-hours day" becomes the Parliamentary question of the hour.

THE SAFFRON-CROP.

FOR several weeks our Trade Report has announced a sharp advance in the price of saffron, and to-day that commodity has very nearly attained the figure of 30s. per lb. for best Valencia (the highest commercial quality), which careful observers prophesied as the limit of the advance this spring. That is a considerable improvement upon the prices that have ruled since the winter of 1891, but it does not quite come up to the average value of saffron for the last decade. This is clearly shown by the table printed below, which has been prepared for us by Mr. H. Rubeck, a well-known saffron-dealer, of this city.

exercises a powerful influence upon the saffron-market, as it does upon all Spanish products, and when the price of silver rises in an appreciable degree it is safe to conclude that saffron will follow suit. From 1890 to 1893 the Spanish saffron-crops were very large—that of 1890, in fact, is said to have exceeded its predecessor by about 45,000 lbs. In the autumn of 1894 the crop-prospects were again said to be very favourable; but experience has since shown it to have been considerably smaller than expected, although no actual figures relating to the output are yet available. About ten years ago the average saffron-production in Spain was said to be about 115,000 lbs., and that of the Gatinas district in France (which produces the finest saffron), about 8,000 lbs. The Spanish crop is probably much larger now, and it is questionable whether the demand for saffron has not fallen off somewhat lately. Large quantities of Spanish saffron go to India and the Far East. France is also a good customer, much Spanish saffron being mixed with Gatinas, as Spanish wines are with the vintage of the Gironde, and re-exported as French. For the present, after the large transactions which have been reported from Spain since the beginning of the year, quietness seems again to have come over the market; but most dealers are of opinion that before next September, when the first crop-reports begin to arrive, a further substantial advance is extremely likely.

IT IS "DIASTASIC."

Mr. D. B. Dott has taken the opinions of the Edinburgh University professors of Greek and chemistry as to whether

Month	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
January ..	24/-	40 6	57 -	47 -	52- to 53 -	48 -	34 6	24/- to 25/-	23 6	20/-	22/-
February ..	24/-	41 -	41 -	48 -	54 6	49 6	33 6	24/- to 25/-	23 6	19 6	25/-
March ..	25/6	41 -	41 6	48 -	56/-	50 6	31 -	23 6	23/-	19 -	
April ..	26 6	41 -	44 -	48 6	55/-	48 6	34 -	23 6	23/-	19 6	
May ..	26/6	41 -	44 -	48 6	56/-	48 -	34 -	23/6	23 6	19/-	
June ..	27/-	41 -	41 6	48 6	56 6	47/- to 48/-	34 -	24/-	23/6	19 6	
July ..	28 -	41 -	45 6	46 6	57/-	45 - to 47 -	33 6	23 6	23/6	19/-	
August ..	31/- to 32/-	38 -	47 6	52 6	58 6	47 6	33 6	24/-	23 6	19 6	
September ..	31/-	38 -	47 6	52 6	59 6	41 6	34/-	23 6	23/6	19/-	
October ..	31 -	38 -	45 6	46 -	59 6	42 -	23 -	23 6	24/-	19 6	
November ..	31 6 to 41 6	39 -	47 -	46 -	56 -	42 6	27 6	23 6	20/-	19 6	
December ..	40 - to 41 6	37 -	47 6	51 - to 52 6	48/-	42 -	26/-	23 6	20/-	20/-	

Saffron, according to this table, reached its highest price of the last decade in September, 1889, when the prospects of the Spanish crop (which is generally brought to market at Valencia and Alicante in November) had been greatly damaged by drought. It turned out in the end that the Spanish crop was, after all, a very fair one; and when this became known, and it was also shown that the principal buyers had laid in a considerable stock, the price experienced a heavy fall, and a downward tendency began to show itself in the article, from which it has not recovered until quite lately.

The extremely high saffron prices of 1889 caused a great increase in the cultivation of the saffron-plant in Spain, with the natural result that one season's excessive prices had to be paid for by four years' depression in the market. When one considers the labour and cost involved in the production of a pound's weight of the dried stigmas of the *Crocus sativus*, it is not surprising to hear that even in such a cheap-labour country as Spain the farmers cannot make the cultivation of the drug pay at the figure which they obtain when the selling-price of best saffron in the London market rules at 19s. per lb., which is the lowest wholesale quotation on record. It is not, however, the actual result of the crop which usually moves the price of the drug so much as the action of the speculators at Valencia and other ports who control the output. The rate of exchange also

we should say "diastatic" or "diastasic" (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, p. 684), and they agree that the latter is the correct term.

HOW TO MAKE OPALS.

A bottle containing hydrofluorsilicic acid, which was recently found after having been put away twelve years, is the interesting object to which Herr G. Cesaro has called the attention of the Berlin Chemical Society, says *Invention*. The glass above the liquid is deeply corroded, and from one of the erosions has been taken a white mass having the appearance and composition of the gem opal.

F.R.P.S.

The mania for fellowships has extended to photography, and the Royal Photographic Society is endeavouring to curb it with the above. The Society has got a charter, and has decided to have two grades of adherents—viz., ordinary members and fellows, the latter being those who show themselves, by research or otherwise, to be specially competent. Of course, all who were members of the Society at the date of incorporation are entitled to be elected fellows if they apply this year. At present F.R.P.S. is used by fellows of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, and what the result of the confusion will be no one knows.

LARD-SUBSTITUTES.

Mr. Benedict Kitto has reported to the Society of Public Analysts on a sample of "lard" which he examined. It had

a specific gravity of 0.863 at 100° C. [1° F.], and its melting-point was 27.5° C., factors which pointed to cocoanut oil. It really did consist of that mainly, but there was also some cotton-seed oil in it. At the same meeting Mr. R. Bodmer reported on a sample of "larderine," which he found to consist of beef stearin 10 per cent., cocoanut fat 25 per cent., cotton-seed oil 45 per cent., and lard 20 per cent. This mixture had a specific gravity at 100° F. of 0.9105, and its melting-point was 33° C.

PROGRESS.

It raises strange thoughts to read in current German pharmaceutical journals directions for the preparation of fluid extracts, which indicate that German pharmacists are just in the preliminary stages of this department of pharmacy. The extracts were made official in the last Pharmacopœia and long directions were given for their preparation; but the mysteries of percolation do not appear to have been probed to the bottom, for the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee recommend some changes in the directions, including preliminary maceration of the drug in a portion of the menstruum contained in the percolator for forty-eight hours, instead of twenty-four, as recommended in the Ph.G.

Next Week.

Tuesday, February 19.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 3 P.M. Professor Charles Stewart on "The Internal Framework of Plants and Animals."

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. At 8 P.M. "Paraguay," by Mr. A. F. Baillie, Consul in London for Paraguay.

Wednesday, February 20.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association. At 9.15 P.M. Apprentices' night, conducted by Mr. A. J. Dey.

Western Chemists' Association. At 9 P.M. Discussion on the subject of "Prescribing by Chemists," introduced by Mr. J. C. Hyslop.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, London, W. At 8 P.M.

Thursday, February 21.

Chemical Society, Burlington House. At 8 P.M. Ballot for the election of Fellows. Papers to be read:—"The Electromotive Force of an Iodine Cell," by A. P. Laurie; "Contributions to the Chemistry of Cellulose," by Messrs. Cross, Bevan, and Beadle; "The Melting-points of Mixtures," by H. Crompton and Miss M. A. Whiteley; "The Volumetric Determination of Manganese," by Messrs. J. Reddrop and H. Ramage.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C. At 8.30. Mr. F. Ransom on "Diatoms."

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. John Carswell on "Mental Hygiene."

Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, University College. Dr. J. R. Logan on "Some Recent Developments of Bacteriology."

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 3 P.M. Mr. L. Fletcher on "Meteorites."

Friday, February 22.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. At 9 P.M. Professor A. Schuster on "Atmospheric Electricity."

POLYSULPHINE, the newest German detergent, consists of—Water, 26.9; sodium carbonate, 70.5; sodium chloride, 0.55; combined sulphur, 0.59; and free sulphur, 0.85 per cent. Ammonium, placed on the market by a Heidelberg firm, as "crystalline ammonium sulphide," consists of the lime mud from the Leblanc soda manufacture, dried and ground. It is recommended as a "distinguished bleach and detergent."

Horsley on Electrical Treatment.

THE Monday lecture this week at the London Institution was devoted to a statement, by Professor Victor Horsley, on "Truth and Falsehood as to Electric Currents in the Body."

The lecture opened with a definition of an electric current so called, and a demonstration as to the points of similarity and of difference between the electric current and the analogue from which the term was borrowed, a water-current. It was shown that ordinarily electrical currents are the outcomes of chemical change, in just the same way as many other chemical changes are accompanied by the manifestation of heat. If a perfectly natural and uninjured portion of animal tissue could be examined it would be found to possess no distinction of electrical conditions, and consequently no current would pass; but injure the tissue by cutting off a portion of it, and it will be found that the injured part is negative to the uninjured portion. This fact was demonstrated by Galvani, who styled the phenomenon a "resting difference." It is only a phenomenon brought out by injury of the part, and is therefore not comparable in value with the current obtained as a concomitant of physiological change. When a gland is in full secreting activity, the physiological act is of great importance, and active electrical currents are established in proportion to the progress of secretion. Similarly when a nerve impulse travels down the spinal cord, a current is produced and muscle contraction and stimulation occur, but these latter are not due to the electrical current, they are the outcome of the nerve energy.

It is thus evident that, so far as actual currents in the body are concerned, they are only secondary phenomena accompanying some other manifestation, and they are indeed so feeble as to require the use of extremely sensitive instruments for their detection.

The statement that "electricity is life" is only one of the numerous impostures promulgated for making money in this connection, for, with the exception of certain animals such as the electric eel and the torpedo fish, where the electric currents are necessary to enable the animal to obtain food, currents of electricity have no primary importance in the life of the animal.

There is an immense amount of falsehood in relation to popular ideas as to what is and what is not the legitimate use of electricity in medicine. The application of suitable currents, which must possess considerable intensity, is legitimate enough for producing contractions and stimulating the parts to which they are applied; the use of galvanic or faradaic currents as aids to diagnosis is also sound science. But when it is remembered that the resistance of the skin is extremely high, and that a considerable current must be employed to overcome this resistance ere any stimulus can be established in the body, the whole fabric of the popular delusion upon the subject becomes apparent, and the extraordinary nature of the play upon the popular ignorance by such means as the widely advertised electric belts is equally evident; and it is this want of knowledge which led the public to believe in the horrible impostures that were sold for promoting the physiological processes of the body.

In concluding his very trenchant remarks, Professor Horsley referred to the service rendered in this matter by Messrs. Arblaster and Gatehouse, and with much satirical humour referred to the parts played respectively by the Public Prosecutor and the Official Liquidator. The anti-vivisectionists were banded with the other impostures, and when the leaders can be got into the witness-box, said the professor, that imposture will die a natural death like the fallacy of the "electric belts."

A USEFUL PUBLICATION.—Under the title of "A Scientific Library for Schools and Families," a publication is being issued in Paris in 15c parts, with the object of popularising the leading scientific discoveries. The initiative is due to M. Philippon, an Inspector of Public Instruction. Amongst the subjects treated in the first number are:—Pasteur's discoveries, photography, electricity, microbian maladies, the alcohol industry, &c.; and all the chapters are signed by well-known names.

Indian News.

BOMBAY, January 21.

A NEW BRANCH.—Messrs. Phillips & Co. (Limited) have opened an elegant little branch pharmacy at Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

A GOOD FRIEND LOST.—Mr. Percy M. Roberts, representative of Hodgkinsons, Blondeau, and some other firms, and socially a very popular young man, was suddenly cut off from among us on December 1, 1894, and a number of us assembled the same afternoon at Sewri Cemetery to lay him in his long home. He had been complaining for some time, but never neglected his work, and no one would have suspected that his illness was at all serious—or, indeed, anything more than ordinary "seediness." On the Friday he was suddenly taken ill, and rapidly sank in spite of medical attendance, succumbing early on Saturday morning. He was buried the same day. The son of a Madras merchant, he was educated for the Royal Navy, which he left to follow a commercial career. Well born and well educated, he was universally liked; and, in addition to being an energetic business man, his genial manners and cultured conversation won for him great popularity in social circles.

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.—All medical and pharmaceutical lights who could afford the time (and the expense) have been to Calcutta for the Medical Congress. The present writer was not one of the fortunate individuals, so he must leave the account of this Congress to your Calcutta correspondent. It may, however, be mentioned that the lay Press appear disappointed with the result. According to a leading article in one of the papers, the immediate result of such a gathering ought to be the increased health of the community and a decrease of the death-rate. The writer of the article, however, could not, three whole days after the Congress, discover any improvement either in the sanitary condition of the Indian masses or in the activity of his own liver, so he stigmatised the whole proceedings as "scandalous." "While doctors were quarrelling about microbes in Calcutta," he says, "the Maharaja of Mysore was allowed to die!" And, it might be added, one bilious editor forgot his blue pill and seidlitz.

ASSISTANTS AND RUPEES.—Mr. J. G. Prebble has returned. His interview as published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST caused some talk out here. What he said about assistants coming out was on the whole correct. The actual percentage to be "saved" on an income of 200r. a month is open to question, and depends greatly on the tastes of the recipient, but the main fact—namely, that men are unnecessarily frightened out of coming to India by the "exchange bogie"—is very true. Silver has depreciated, certainly, but a rupee will to-day buy just the same amount of food, clothing, service, &c., as ever it did, the only thing against it being that it does not represent the same amount of £ s. d. But as we do not need £ s. d. in India, except when we want to come home or remit money home, it doesn't so much matter. To put the matter plainly, an assistant comes out to this country on, say, 200r. a month. He is landed, to use a commercialism, "free Bombay harbour"—that is, he is brought out by his employers and set up in this country. His expenses for the first few years will consist mainly of the following items: (1) House-rent, (2) food and drink, (3) service, (4) clothing, (5) luxuries. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are not affected at all by exchange, unless he be a toper and drink whisky to excess, which he should not do. As for No. 5, such amusements as theatres, holidays (railway fares, &c.), and the like, are no more expensive now than ever they were. It is said by some that the prices of all European goods have advanced. I challenge anyone to compare any price-list with a similar one of ten years ago and still maintain this opinion. Silver has depreciated, and with it everything else. The prices that could be got ten years ago no longer obtain, as tradesmen know to their cost. As for food and such necessities, they are really much cheaper out here than in England, and it is only a morbid home-sick pessimism that makes residents here decry as expensive and unhealthy the land which gives them the wherewithal to live. Unhealthy and expensive it is to careless lives, and so is Europe. Moreover, no man should

consider that in coming out to a firm in India he commits himself to a life in India, for every firm bringing out a European to India is bound by law to pay his passage home at the end of his agreement should he elect to return to his native land. Of course, I do not mean to say that India is an elysium for poverty-stricken assistants—far from it; but I do mean that the scare which seems to have taken possession of the good people at home with regard to exchange has no foundation in fact, and certainly does not affect assistants coming out.

Counter Practice.

RECIPES CONTRIBUTED BY SUBSCRIBERS IN COMPETITION, AND COMMENTED UPON BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER WITH TYPICAL PRESCRIPTIONS IN EACH GROUP.

"BLOOD" REMEDIES.

SCROFULOUS DISORDER OF THE BLOOD.

Potass. iod.	..	..	5j.	Olei santali flav. ang.	..	3ss.
Magnes. sulph.	..	..	5j.	Olei cubeba ..	..	5j.
Liq. potass.	..	..	3ss.	Olei juniperi ..	..	3vj.
Decoc. sarze co. conc. (1 to 7)	..	..	3x.	Syrup aurantii ..	..	3iss.
Spt. gaultheriae (1 oil to 5 S.V.R.)	..	..	5ss.	Extracti Byni fluidi ..	..	3iss.
Aq. chlorof. ad	..	..	3vij.	Mucilaginis tragacanthae quantum sufficiat ad	..	3vj.
				M. Fiat mistura.		
Sig. 3ss. t.d.s. p. cibos.				Cap. 3ss. ter in die cum aqua cyatho vino decocti hordci.	(177)	

Soda sulph. would be nicer here.

ACNE ROSACEA ON THE FACE.

Tar capsules j. ter die ad. p.c.				Sp. aeth. nit.	..	..	3ss.
Mag. carb.	..	..	gr. xx.	Tinct. hyoscy.	..	..	3ss.
Sulph. precip.	..	..	gr. xx.	Potass. bicarb.	..	..	3ss.
Sodii bicarb.	..	..	gr. x.	Inf. buchu. ad	..	..	3vij.
P. zingib.	..	..	gr. iij.	M. F. pulv.			

M. F. pulv.
Sig. : To be taken in milk at bed-time. (186)

This is an excellent prescription for acne rosacea.

ECZEMA-PATCHES ON THE FACE, &c.

Liq. arsenicalis	..	..	m.32	Extracti cascarae sagradae			
Tr. ferri perch.	..	..	5j.	l.iq. ..	..	..	3j.
Magnes. sulph.	..	..	5j.	Glycyrrhiza l.iq. ..	..	..	3ss.
Glycerin. ..	..	..	3ss.	Glycerini pur. ..	..	..	3ss.
Aqua ad	..	..	3vij.	M. Ft. mist.			
				5j. hora summa ex aqua cyatho vino pro re nata.			

3ss. ter die summa ex aqua post cibos. (207)

HIVES, OR ANY SIMPLE CUTANEOUS DISORDER.

Magnesii sulphatis	..	..	5iv.	Ejus capiat uinciam hora somni et reliquum mane si opus sit.	(157)		
" carb. p. t.	..	..	9ij.				
Potassii nitratii	..	..	9ij.				
Tinct. zingiberis ..	..	..	m.3xx.				
" card. c.	..	..	m.3x.				
Aq. menthe pip. ad	..	..	3ij.				

Misce. F. haustus.
Ejus capiat uinciam hora somni et reliquum mane si opus sit. (157)

GONORRHOEA-MIXTURES.

Olei santali flav. (Bals.)	..	..	5ij.	M. F. haustus.			
Pot. bicarb.	..	..	5ij.	Ejus capiat uinciam hora somni et reliquum mane si opus sit.	(157)		
P. acacia	..	..	9s.				
Aq. menthe pip. ad	..	..	3vij.				

3j. t.d.s. p.c. (174)

Olei santali flav. ang.	..	3ss.
Olei cubeba ..	..	5j.
Olei juniperi ..	..	3vj.
Syrup aurantii ..	..	3iss.
Extracti Byni fluidi ..	..	3iss.
Mucilaginis tragacanthae quantum sufficiat ad	..	3vj.
M. Fiat mistura.		

Cap. 3ss. ter in die cum aqua cyatho vino decocti hordci. (177)

These are excellently-combined mixtures, but I would prefer to have the ole. santali, given separately in capsule form, on account of taste, &c.

IN THE FIRST STAGES.

Sp. aeth. nit.	..	..	3ss.
Tinct. hyoscy.	..	..	3ss.
Potass. bicarb.	..	..	3ss.
Inf. buchu. ad	..	..	3vij.

Sig. : A 3ss. three times daily, after food.

Giving the usual directions about food, &c. (144)

CONSTIPATION.

(Especially for Females)

Extracti cascarae sagradae			
l.iq. ..	..	..	3j.
Glycyrrhiza l.iq. ..	..	..	3ss.
Glycerini pur. ..	..	..	3ss.
M. Ft. mist.			
5j. hora summa ex aqua cyatho vino pro re nata.			

(182)

OINTMENTS.

This is a very weak group.

Ung. zinci oleas. acid. carbol.	5 %		
Ol. eucalypti ..	..	..	5 %
			(6)
Liq. carbonis deterg.	..	..	3iss.
Sodii bicarb. ..	..	..	5ij.
Aq. rose ad ..	..	..	3x.
Misce.			

Sig. : Lotio partibus affectis sepa applicanda. (167)

V.ry suitable for psoriasis.			
Pulv. lupus calam. opt.	..	..	5ij.
" amyli ad ..	..	..	5j.
Misce. bene.			(241)

Dermatol would be a useful addition here.

Silas Mainville Burroughs.

BURIED AMONG FLOWERS.

M. R. H. S. NAFTEL, of the English Pharmacy, Monte Carlo, has sent us a few details of the death and funeral of Mr. S. M. Burroughs which will interest his friends. "He was in this pharmacy," Mr. Naftel writes, "on the Friday before he died, in apparently perfect health. The next Friday afternoon I saw his face for the last time before we removed the body from the shell in which it had been first placed to the oaken coffin in which he was buried. The funeral took place at 3 P.M. There was a short service at the English Church, which was conducted by the Rev. — Hubbard, of Nice, the English clergyman here being confined to his bed. Mrs. Burroughs and Mrs. Riggs (his sister) were, of course, the chief mourners. Dr. Clark, M.P., his great friend, had hurried from London on hearing the sad news. Among the others present were the following pharmacists:—Mr. Nicholls, of Nice; Mr. Squire, of San Remo; and Messrs. Reilly, Cruzel, and myself, of Monte Carlo. Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. Dreditt, Mr. Giles, and all the English doctors of Monte Carlo were also present. We had lined the tomb with flowers and palm-branches, and flowers were strewn all around, and he was laid to rest in a bed of flowers. He loved flowers passionately.

"Mrs. Riggs, who was devoted to her brother, was with him all through his illness, and Drs. Fagge, Hutchinson, Fitzgerald, and two nurses did all that was possible. The *New York Herald* states that his sister, Mrs. Riggs, was not present when he died. This is an error. He died with one hand in hers and the other in my wife's. My wife went to meet Mrs. Burroughs at Marseilles on her outward journey, and to break the news to her. It was an awful blow to her. Dr. Clark arrived the following morning."

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT DAFTORD PARISH CHURCH.

At the same time as the interment of the remains of Mr. Burroughs was taking place at Monte Carlo (at 3 P.M. on Friday, February 8) a memorial service was held at the Dartford Parish Church. A special train from London conveyed about 200 members of the staff and friends, and these, with the employés at Dartford and a number of the representative inhabitants of the town, completely filled the church. The service was conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. Percy E. Smith, M.A., assisted by the Rev. F. H. Stokes, M.A., and the Rev. J. O. Hitchens, B.A., and was of a most impressive character. The Rev. F. H. Stokes read the first part of the burial service, and after prayer the congregation and choir sang the hymn "Lead, kindly Light," which was followed by the chanting of Psalm xc. The hymn "On the Resurrection morning" was sung, followed by the hymn "Now the labourer's task is o'er."

The Rev. Percy E. Smith, in his address, said they had met that day thinking of that funeral in the South of France, of the sorrowing mourners who were laying to their last resting-place the remains of one they had lost, and one who was worthy of their prayers. He spoke simply, but warmly, of the good friend they had lost, who through good and evil report, had held firmly to that one great object of his life—viz., doing good to his fellow-men—and had, a few days before he died, sent a munificent contribution, desiring that the Cottage Hospital, which he had worked so hard to establish, should be clear of debt. It was not only a memorial of Livingstone, but a memorial of Silas Burroughs. The rev. gentleman spoke also of Mr. Burroughs's earnest desire, as manifested in his commercial life, to bridge over that chasm that existed between class and class, whose life was given to see that it failed not with those whom he employed. He said advisedly in these days when there was so much dispute, and men did not look at each other's interests, that this example stood out of that noble life which had passed away for ever. They knew it would not be in vain, and whilst they sorrowed most of all that they could not see his face again, they believed in their inmost hearts that what was noble and good in that life would bear fruit hereafter. They were not there to exalt the man; they were not there to say he had no need of mercy before God. They believed he needed mercy, as all of them

did, for he had his faults as all had; but they looked back upon that life as it stood out in bold relief, and they thanked God Who put good into man that He put good into the heart of the man who laboured to do so much good, and for whom they mourned that day.

A BURROUGHS MEMORIAL.

A meeting of pharmaceutical and other friends of the late Mr. S. M. Burroughs was held in the Cannon Street Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in order to found a Burroughs memorial. About fifty gentlemen were present, including: Mr. Michael Carteighe, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Idris, L.C.C., Mr. Frank Smith, L.C.C., Mr. John Moss, Mr. Helbing, Mr. Wootton, Mr. Radford, Mr. Royle (Ingram & Royle), Mr. Henry Walker, Mr. F. W. Fletcher, Mr. Gosnell, Dr. Gubb, Dr. F. W. Passmore, Mr. A. Gordon Salaman, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. Hertz, Mr. Mattox, and Mr. A. W. Gerrard.

On the motion of Mr. Moss, Mr. Carteighe took the chair, and Mr. Helbing (who had mainly been instrumental in arranging the preliminaries of the meeting) was asked to act as secretary.

Mr. Carteighe spoke in sympathetic terms of the purpose of the movement, stating that he had pleasure, both in his private and official capacities, in giving his support to anything which would help to perpetuate the memory of a good and large-hearted man. In the course of the discussion on the best method of commemorating the respect in which Mr. Burroughs's memory was held, Mr. Carteighe stated that, though he could not altogether divest himself of his official character, he wished it to be understood that he did not come to that meeting to represent the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Helbing was then called upon, and in reply he spoke briefly of Mr. Burroughs as a pharmacist, as a business man, and as a friend, remarking that the suggestion of a memorial had been received with favour by all to whom it had been mentioned. His idea was, and to put the matter in definite form he submitted a motion to the meeting, that a memorial should be raised to their late friend, and that it should take the form of a pharmaceutical scholarship, to be awarded by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on the same lines as the Bell Scholarships, and of the value of about 30*l.* a year, with free education. Mr. Helbing then read the subscriptions which had been promised, and these, with others announced since, were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Henry S. Wellcome ..	105	0	0	W. A. H. Naylor ..	..	..	5 5 0
THE CHEMIST AND DRUG-				Jeyses' Sanitary Com-			
GIST	50	0	0	pounds Co. (Limited)	5	5	0
Dr. L. Darmstaeter ..	25	0	0	F. Mattox ..	..	..	5 0 0
H. Helbing ..	25	0	0	G. Strong ..	..	..	5 0 0
Fred. W. Fletcher ..	21	0	0	S. Bergheim ..	..	..	2 2 0
Michael Carteighe ..	10	10	0	Frank Smith ..	..	..	2 2 0
Septimus Vaughan Mor-				George Haller ..	..	..	2 2 0
gan	10	10	0	Dr. F. W. Passmore ..	..	..	2 2 0
John Moss	10	10	0	R. W. Greeff ..	..	..	2 2 0
Ingram & Royle	10	10	0	Peter MacEwan ..	..	..	2 2 0
Idris & Co.	10	10	0	A. C. Meyjes ..	..	..	2 2 0
A. W. Gerrard	10	10	0	H. E. Stevenson ..	..	..	2 2 0
Wilson, Salamon & Co.,				Richard Bremridge ..	..	..	2 2 0
Limited	10	10	0	Harold Moss ..	..	..	1 1 0
John Morgan Richards ..	10	10	0	T. J. Wallis ..	..	..	1 1 0
J. W. Drysdale & Co. ..	10	10	0	Astor Boisselier ..	..	..	1 1 0
J. F. Cantwell	10	10	0	Henri Boisselier ..	..	..	1 1 0
Freder. Boehm	5	5	0	Miss Boisselier ..	..	..	1 1 0
Dr. Gubb	5	5	0	Miss N. Boisselier ..	..	..	1 1 0
B. Kuhn	5	5	0	M. S. Rickerby ..	..	..	1 1 0
W. H. Strange	5	5	0	James Spilsbury ..	..	..	1 1 0
H. Walker	5	5	0	E. M. Holmes ..	..	..	1 1 0
A. C. Wootton	5	5	0	W. P. Want ..	..	..	1 1 0
Henry Sell.	5	5	0	F. H. Summers ..	..	..	1 1 0

This motion was seconded by Mr. John Moss. Mr. Wootton suggested that, as Mr. Burroughs had been noted for his benevolence, the memorial might more appropriately be an appendage to the Benevolent Fund—say, in the form of extra grants of 5*l.* a year, to be known as "Burroughs Gifts" to five or six of the oldest annuitants. This, as an amendment, was seconded by Mr. Kuhn, and supported by Mr. Idris and others. Mr. Fletcher urged that, as Mr. Burroughs was never identified with the Pharmaceutical Society, some more general form of benevolence, such as, for instance,

the endowment of the Dartford Hospital, which he had so much at heart, might be preferable.

Subsequently the whole matter was thoroughly discussed, Messrs. Radford, MacEwan, Frank Smith, A. W. Gerrard, Wallis, Salaman, Passmore, Gosnell, Mattox, Guhb, and Kirby participating, the speakers, who represented various bodies, serving to exhibit the catholicity of Mr. Burroughs's sympathies. The form which the memorial should take was, ultimately, deferred for the present, and an executive committee, consisting of Mr. Michael Carteighe (Chairman), Mr. John Moss (Treasurer), Mr. H. Helbing (Honorary Secretary), Mr. Radford, Mr. Frank Smith, and Mr. A. C. Wootton, was appointed with powers to appoint a general committee, issue circulars, and receive subscriptions.

In the course of the meeting letters and telegrams were received from Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the Hon. J. I. Fellows, Mr. Wellcome, Dr. Burrows (Blondeau & Cie.), Mr. J. Morgan Richards, Mr. Shepperson, and others, sympathising with the movement and promising support.

SOME CHARACTER-SKETCHES.

Several friends of Mr. Burroughs have sent us reminiscences of him. We regret that we must abbreviate the manuscripts to some extent, but we have tried to select the most interesting delineations. To those readers who were not acquainted with Mr. Burroughs personally it is difficult to describe the peculiar attractiveness which characterised him, the memory of which will always remain a pleasant possession to those who came into contact with him. Many, we are aware, who were acquainted with his rather advanced political opinions, and who could not so complacently as he contemplate the prospect of the established order of things being turned upside down, have regarded him as a dangerous firebrand. To such we may say that a great many stalwart Conservatives were among his friends, and we never knew of one of these who doubted that his arguments were based on what he believed to be justice, though many of them wondered how he had come to his conclusions.

A FRIEND'S TESTIMONY.

One friend, who came frequently into contact with him, writes as follows:—

The personality of the man was remarkable. S. M. Burroughs possessed qualities of various kinds, any one of which might confer upon its owner an uncommon individuality. His open-handed generosity, his business capacity, his fertility of ideas, his political opinions—any one of these was sufficient to endow its owner with the passport of recognition. But the sum of them concentrated in one man, as they were in Burroughs, mark him out amongst his contemporaries with startling significance.

His speech and manner were an unending succession of surprises. You never knew in what direction his imagination might next ricochet, and yet how everything seemed to swing on the pivot of the "single tax;" no compass ever hung more steadfast to the pole than he to the single tax. It magnetised the most unlikely subjects, and by its means you should find most of the jangle of life resolved into harmony.

Not very long ago one of Mr. Burroughs's solicitors had occasion to seek counsel's opinion upon an intricate matter, and Mr. Burroughs was present at the interview. During the discussion between the lawyers he dropped off to sleep, but waking up before the interview was over, he put the points to the counsel with so much acuteness as to cause him to remark to the solicitor at the close of the conference that, "for a man not trained in law, he was one of the sharpest men he had ever met." Whether he was really asleep or not is an open question; sometimes the appearance of inattention was assumed, whilst in reality his whole mind was concentrated on the speaker's words.

His mind was always on the alert to receive ideas and suggestions for the advancement of business; and this fact, coupled with his own restless brain, gave to many of his propositions rather the character of novelty than that of prudence. Indeed, at times you felt considerable difficulty in taking his remarks *au sérieux*; and when he perched himself upon the ledge of a window, or sat on a table with legs dangling and hat at the back of his head, you felt unable to decide if it was a natural unconventionality or a studied pose.

His thoughtfulness for others was a marked characteristic of Mr. Burroughs's mind. It came out in many ways. If he saw in one of his numerous journeys abroad a novelty that might be useful to a friend in another line of business he would forward particulars, and as often as not a sketch as well. He remembered his friends when he visited such widely different scenes as Chicago, the Holy Land, or Switzerland, and would return charged with mementoes for them, or from the South of Europe he would despatch a box of flowers or a basket of oranges. Even when he invited his friends to partake of his hospitality at Dartford he was always careful to invite the manager and the assistant-manager to join him; and often at the *al fresco* tea, which he delighted to give down there in the summer, he would request one of the lady assistants to pour out the tea. In the same spirit, he frequently sought out the English chemist's assistant in many a foreign town and broke the monotony of his life for him.

They say "it is the pace that kills"; there is no doubt the rapidity with which Mr. Burroughs lived left him with an insufficient reserve of vital force for a serious illness; but his life was full, and, much as we regret his untimely death, we still remember that such lives as his are not reckoned by the length of days.

FROM A BUSINESS FRIEND.

He has lived. The idea in these words best accords with our dead friend's life. He did live both a full and vigorous life. He was before all else a man who knew his own mind, and was prompt to act on it when made up. His decisions were mostly right, not as a matter of business only, but as one of morals. From the moment he arrived in England, now seventeen years ago, an utter stranger to those he came to conquer, it was easy to see that, however hungry to do business, his sense of fairness never permitted an unjust proposal.

Competition was to him no bugbear. "There's room for us all," he was wont to say. With his own native shrewdness, though, he contrived to find in which direction the least competition lay, and that way he went. His aim in business was to meet the wants of his customers before they were spoken, before even they were recognised, and by making a study of the trend of modern pharmacy, which seeks to provide elegant, accurate, and highly finished remedies at once palatable, effective and ready to hand, he placed himself in front. Like other leaders, he and his partner kept in front by learning the way that others wished to go.

Those who knew Silas Mainville Burroughs personally can never forget the clear steady blue eyes, keenly contemplative as he considers some proposal just made to him, dancing with mirth as a humorous idea strikes him (and this was very frequent) or fearlessly searching your own as he opposes an idea just presented to him. They were fine eyes and a pleasure to look into; so frank and fearless, they showed the man.

He had the faculty of putting what he had to say tersely—more tersely than any other man I have known, yet with a turn of expression and a colouring that nearly always clothed his idea with humour. This was not aimed at, but was so natural to him that any other form of words would seem strained.

Broad-mindedness and generosity were large traits in his character, and though sympathetic to an extraordinary degree, his firmness on a matter of principle could not be shaken.

FROM A POLITICAL FRIEND.

A social reformer all his life, Burroughs's views acquired a deeper crimson tint with age, and though he never avowed himself a Socialist, many of his friends who held that creed indulged in the hope that later on, when business life became less pressing, he would throw in his lot with them. Had he done so, the Christian collectivism of which men like the Rev. Professor Shuttleworth and the Rev. Dr. Clifford are types would have gained an adherent worth many legions. As it was, Burroughs never advanced beyond Nationalisation of the Land.

"Why stop there?" urged his friends, quoting chapter and verse of the full collectivist gospel of nationalisation of all means of production and exchange. But Burroughs would not hear of that. With the solution of the land question the edge of competition, he thought, would be blunted, and

private capital lose most of its power for evil while remaining unimpaired as an instrument for good. "There is enough room for all," he was wont to say, instancing his own career.

Burroughs was essentially dominated by two ideas—Land Nationalisation and Free Trade—though he kept a sympathetic heart for many others. Henry George was his political ideal, and I verily believe that he honoured him as the greatest political genius of all time. It was impossible to talk with S. M. Burroughs for five consecutive minutes without impinging upon that "Single Tax" of which Mr. George is the modern godfather. To Burroughs all political roads led to San Francisco. Whenever Henry George visited England, Burroughs was his honorary impresario. Mr. George was the principal speaker at the opening of the firm's factory in Dartford, on which occasion the words "Welcome to George" (which a wag suggested to have been a misprint for "Burroughs to George") were blazoned along the platform in white on red. Mr. Burroughs's enthusiasm for the American politician knew no bounds. He would cycle from his own home to Snow Hill in the morning, spend a hard day's work at his business, see a hundred commercial, political and social friends, find half-an-hour for religious communings at the City Temple, and appear on the platform at a Georgian conference thirty miles from London at night. Once, near midnight, I found Burroughs on the platform of a small station some fifteen miles from Liverpool Street, waiting for a delayed train, and still listening sympathetically while the Prophet of San Francisco, seated on a reversed milk-can, and wrapt in a woollen comforter, proclaimed his doctrines to the bewilderment of the sleepy porter.

Burroughs was a member of several political clubs, his associations, with true catholicity, ranging from the "City Liberal" (which he seldom frequented, voting it "a bit stiff") to certain avowedly Socialistic corporations. Though not a smoker himself, he might often be seen in the smoking-room of the National Liberal Club, but there were other humbler political gathering-places than that Ark of orthodox Liberalism, where his lithe form and clear voice would impart a tone of gaiety to dingier surroundings. Of such was a haunt known as the United Democratic Club, now slain by internal dissensions, that ineradicable curse of united democratic institutions. The members of this club afforded an interesting study in types of our coming politicians. Chronic improvidence was the bane of the club, and Burroughs's support, ungrudgingly extended to all organisations which he conceived to make for progress, was naturally eagerly sought—not ever sought in vain. It was characteristic of the man that he felt himself just as much at home among the reddest democrats as among the most select frequenters of the National Liberal Club, and as he certainly would have felt among the "dooks," as he called them, had fate thrown him into their society. Though highly appreciative of refinement, Burroughs would take his twopenny cup of tea and slice of bread-and-butter at the hands of a waiter in a grease-smirched apology for a dress-coat (advanced Socialists, acting no doubt upon the Helot theory, mostly cause their club-menials to wait upon them in the thrown-off evening habiliments of Caste) with the same gusto with which he sat down to a guinea dinner—though the one were served in a tobacco-reeking, ungarnished apartment on the corner of a secondhand card-table, and the other in the dining hall of the Métropole. As his habits, so was his manner. His absolute want of affectation, the equality of his demeanour towards all, and his utter contempt of snobbishness struck one the more because of the rarity of these virtues among men of his social position, and, no doubt, contributed greatly to his popularity with foreigners of all nations. He understood enough of several foreign languages for ordinary purposes, though he did not speak anything but English. Yet I am sure he managed to talk free trade and single-tax to Italian, Moor, and Jew; and I know that he wrote by the yard upon these favourite subjects while sitting by the fountains of the Alhambra or visiting the shrines of Palestine.

Burroughs could have told some interesting tales of the inside of several important political movements. The Red Van propaganda of the English Land Nationalisation Society owed much of its efficacy to his support, and his *entourage* was rarely without several actual or prospective members of public bodies. Yet, though known to all Treasurers and

Secretaries that solicited funds on behalf of Democratic Propaganda, Burroughs's personality was by no means so familiar to the masses to whom these societies appealed as it might, had he been the popularity-courting advertiser his opponents sometimes suggested him to be. I have stood beside him in Hyde Park, when, well groomed, flower in coat, alert and fresh, he would mount the car-platform at the fag end of a great "demonstration," and have observed the crowd melt away merely because they did not know "that chap" as they did the Bills, Petes, and Jims of the New Democracy, and because his sentences were not sprinkled with the pungent flavouring *de rigueur* on such occasions. In that borderland between the old political Radicalism and the deeper, more sympathetic Socialism, where Burroughs found himself most at ease, well-to-do men are rare, and appreciated accordingly. Everyone knew that S. M. Burroughs was a man of means, and his very free-handedness caused the rumours of his wealth to assume truly Oriental exaggeration. Hence he might have seized opportunities in plenty for a political career. It may be that this end was in his mind when, some years ago, he took out letters of naturalisation; but if Parliament was the object of his ambition it certainly lay in the shadowy future. A few months ago he mentioned to me that his friends had suggested his candidature for the L.C.C., and asked my opinion of his chances as a Progressive in Hammersmith, and of the possibility of his uniting his business duties with those of membership of the L.C.C. I advised him against standing at the present time, and nothing came of the suggested candidature. Had he pursued it, I doubt whether he would have made a strong candidate. He was a good public speaker, with a mother-wit all the more delightful because of its spontaneity and an American accent so refined that it added piquancy to his utterances. But he was not a good all-round man politically, and there were many questions which for want of time he had utterly neglected to study. His political horizon was bounded by the Herculean pillars of Free Trade and the Single Tax. Within these he had fathomed every depth, taken every bearing. Without surged a sea of problems where his searchlight had not penetrated, though even its haze was made roseate by his human sympathy and insight.

This limitation was forcibly impressed upon me one night when, coming from some political club, he and I stood for a moment waiting for a conveyance at Piccadilly Circus—glaring with the familiar spectacle that calls to mind Byron's ever-true line, "Hell is a city much like London." Burroughs looked around for a moment, then suddenly whistled in his quaint way, and said, "If we could only get rid of this land question and do away with the Docks, all this vice would cease. It's the land question is at the bottom of it all, and the Single Tax will cure it." He was perfectly serious, nor did I care to argue the question, for I knew how he claved to his one panacea with a truly touching sincerity. To him a band of usurpers whom he collectively designated as "the Docks" was the only monster which needed slaying to convert the world into a smiling garden, studded with prosperous, though competing, factories, where grapes and tomatoes would ripen in the shadow of the smoke-stack, as they did at his own works at Dartford. Yet, though a glance at his resolute mouth, his strong chin, and his deep blue eye revealed the man of action in whom slumbered unknown depths of passion, it was difficult to believe that, had all the dukes in Christendom been handed over to him for condign punishment, he would have done more than tax their acres away from them. Burroughs shared with Longfellow that essentially benevolent mind which made the American poet picture even Satan as "working for some good, by us not understood."

The Bible, Henry George, Bellamy, a few books of travel, and the medical and pharmaceutical journals—that was the extent of S. M. Burroughs's reading in later years. He would purchase half-a-dozen daily papers in the morning, place them beside him and leave them unopened in the train. Nevertheless, perhaps on Schopenhauer's principle that the more most men read the duller they become, Burroughs was a singularly well-informed man. He talked to everybody, his memory was prodigious; but his general knowledge was unsystematic to a degree, tracts of great sterility alternating with deep shafts of sound information.

There was no false shame about Burroughs any more than consideration for rank. His unaffected and unabashed religiousness often peeped out so quaintly in ordinary business conversation as to puzzle the average Man of the World, who heard his words, but could not make them out, and mistook for Yankee craftiness what was naught but native singleness of mind. I will now give an instance of the strength of his convictions. Some four years ago he was thrown much in the company of a well-known American temperance lecturer. Up to that time Burroughs, though temperateness personified, was not a teetotaler. His countryman's arguments, however, appear to have convinced him of the desirableness of total abstinence, and to his friends' surprise he appeared one evening at a small dinner at the N.L.C. with about a square inch of the most aggressively ugly blue ribbon in his buttonhole. He had a piece of the same aesthetic monstrosity sewn on his overcoat, and even appeared be-ribboned in evening dress at a dance. As time wore on the ribbon disappeared, but Burroughs remained an abstainer to the end, though lavishly hospitable to his friends as before.

Himself a passionate traveller, and the co-proprietor of a factory which literally sent its products from Pole to Pole, it is not surprising that Burroughs should have been an enthusiastic admirer of adventuring prowess. Livingstone occupied a niche in his affections next to Hy. George (Burroughs had read Livingstone's Journal almost as often as the Bible), and it is not surprising that his heart should have gone out to those who, as he thought, opened up Africa to Christianity and civilisation.

Great was his admiration of H. M. Stanley, and his friendly laudations of that eminent journalist and explorer were often the cause of fierce arguments between Burroughs and his advanced Democratic friends, among whom the rescuer of Emin is regarded as a buccaneer of the worst description. "Stanley's all right," Burroughs would say; "he's a real good fellow, and a thorough Democrat on all subjects except Home Rule, and he'll yet come round even on that"—all of which the Democrat of the genuine type would receive with a contemptuous snort. There was a strong strain of the Puritan in Burroughs. No *Mayflower* Pilgrim's Christianity could have been deeper-grafted than his, but that of a Matthew Arnold was not more tolerant. In thought and speech he was absolutely pure. No one ever repeated a questionable anecdote when S. M. Burroughs was of the party. But, earnest as was his view of life and its duties, no man could be gayer at a social functions than he. At the outings of his own employés, or when in company with a few friends, this restless, tireless, nervous man was as full of animal spirits as the most care-free youth. As the business grew, and the number of employés became so large that a special train had to be chartered to accommodate them, Burroughs would be at the station among the first, buying cherries by the basketful and distributing them right and left. When the pleasure-sated people returned homeward at night, Burroughs was sure to stand at the platform entrance again with fruit, flowers, or other pleasant parting gifts. He could dance and make merry with the gayest, talk politics and social reform with the wisest, by the hour. One great gift, however, this man lacked—he could not be lazy. The meaning of *dolce far niente* was closed to him, spite of all his southern travel. It was impossible to imagine Silas Mainville Burroughs in slumped ease at his own fireside. He freely granted the eight-hours day to "our people," as he affectionately called his employés, but he probably never tasted the sweets of complete rest from work himself. Not that he took no holidays. But wherever he was, notebook and stylographic pen never reposed in his pocket for half an hour at the time. He was for ever jotting down new political or business ideas that suddenly struck him, presently to take concrete shape as a "B. & W. novelty," or a Free Trade or Land Question leaflet. His physical and mental energy were surprising, even in one born and bred in New England. It is difficult to believe that he ever had a good eight hours' stretch of sleep since he first came to London. When physical strain became too great he would snatch forty winks in a railway car or on a sofa, and reappear, apparently as fresh as ever. In time, of course, the strain told, and now we are left to mourn his loss. Still, like the young Achilles, Burroughs, had he been

given the choice, would certainly have preferred a short and useful to a long and easy but inglorious career. His business activity made his firm many commercial enemies, but personally he had none. "Write me as one that loves his fellow-men," Burroughs might justly have taken for his motto. When Lamb died, Walter Savage Landor wrote of him that he had left behind him "far worthier things than tears,"

The love of friends without a single foe:
Unequalled lot below!

That glory was equalled by Silas Mainville Burroughs!

MR. BURROUGHS AS A CYCLIST.

It was somewhere about 1885 that Mr. Burroughs sought to emulate the cycling proclivities of a medical friend. He readily acquired the necessary dexterity, and from that time he showed himself an enthusiastic cyclist. In the company of one or two friends whose devotion equalled his own he at one time or another scoured the country between Land's End and London on the one hand, and Aylesbury and Eastbourne on the other. He had a perfect fund of anecdotes at his disposal bearing on the dangers he had passed—as, for instance, how on a dark night, on the Dartford road, without a light and riding on the footpath, he was summoned to dismount by a guardian angel in the guise of a policeman, who, however, failed to secure his prey, because Mr. Burroughs took unto himself wings and sped away.

He was a steady rider, not addicted to hill-climbing or racing, but he has been known to "let go" in a most reckless manner down hills marked "Dangerous for cyclists." He was an excellent cycling companion by reason of his imperturbable temper. Delays under uncomfortable circumstances never put him out. If his actual assistance was not required, he would quietly sit down and add a chapter to some article on the "Single Tax" or indite a few more post-cards to absent friends. At one time he used to ride, weather permitting, to and from his place of business, through the crowded thoroughfares, and he had several narrow escapes from possibly severe accidents, though to these he seldom alluded for fear of alarming his friends. He very rarely knocked down inoffensive pedestrians, and when any of them, with condemnable carelessness, crossed his path and fell in consequence, he never exacted an apology.

Every autumn for some years past he has devoted a few weeks to touring in Germany and Switzerland, always flanked by his two cycling friends. In every town of any size he had friends, or made them for the occasion; and everywhere he was, or made himself, welcome. In August last the Hygienic Congress at Budapest was the excuse for a cycle thither from Cologne—along the Rhine to Heidelberg, via Baden-Baden to Schaffhausen, across the Black Forest. It was but a short day's journey from Schaffhausen to Zürich, near which town dwells the managing director of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed-milk Company, in whose hospitable home the travellers were on more than one occasion right royally entertained, the intervals being devoted to non-cycling trips up the nearest mountains. It took Mr. Burroughs and his friends some five weeks to gain Budapest, passing through Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol. Mr. Burroughs, whose knowledge of German was slight, lost his way on approaching the Austrian frontier, and was not heard of again until two days later, when his anxious companions found him with his feet on the table at the hotel at Innsbruck waiting for them. He had ridden on and on until he struck a railway, and then he booked straight for Innsbruck, avoiding some heavy showers, but missing some of the finest scenery in Europe.

Mr. Burroughs's endurance was very great. He was never far behind, though he preferred to take it easy. The recuperative effect of this exercise in the fresh air was most remarkable, and he was at his best on these occasions. It enabled him, moreover, to study the condition of the workers in the various countries, whose fate was ever his principal preoccupation. In thinking over such matters he was apt to forget the imperative necessity of looking after the machine, and on one occasion he only awoke to the fact when it was too late to avoid an ugly fall on a mountain-

side in Switzerland, to repair which, in his own person, took 2 yards of court-plaster and an hour's close application.

None will miss Mr. Burroughs more than the favoured few who have spent months on the road with him. The memory of dangers passed, of hardships encountered, of adventures by the way, constituted a bond of sympathy between them and him which was a perennial source of enjoyment.

The bicycle remains, but the rider is no more.

FROM THE ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the British and Foreign Arbitration Association, held on February 8, the following resolution was adopted:—"The Council of this Association desires to record its sincere regret at the premature death, in the prime of his usefulness, of Mr. S. M. Burroughs (of the firm of Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome), whose interest in, and increasing devotion to, the cause of international arbitration and peace for many years, and in many directions, merits from this and other kindred associations a cordial recognition."

New Companies and Company News.

GROVE CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire, take over as a going concern, and carry on the business of chemical manufacturers and importers, now carried on by Herbert Haworth and Walter Haworth, at Appley Bridge, in the county of Lancaster, and for that purpose to enter into an agreement, dated February 4, with the said vendors. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—H. and W. Haworth, Grove House, Appley Bridge, Lancs., chemical manufacturers; Mrs. H. Haworth, same address; J. B. Cooper, tailor, Mrs. J. B. Cooper, and Mrs. J. Haworth, 29 Scarisbrick Street, Southport; P. J. Farrington, Shevington, near Wigan, cashier. The first directors (to number not less than two, nor more than seven) are to be appointed by the subscribers. Qualification not specified. Remuneration, as the shareholders may decide. Registered office, Appley Bridge, near Wigan, Lancs.

SOCIÉTÉ ANGLO-FRANÇAISE DES PARFUMS PERFECTIONNÉS (LIMITED) Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement made between W. J. Bush & Co., of the one part, and Baron Eugene Oppenheim, of the other part, dated December 10, and another between the same parties dated January 19, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, particularly in relation to the manufacture of perfumery, flavoring substances, and other products. The first subscribers (who take one share) are:—W. E. de Bush, J. M. Bush, Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, E., manufacturing chemists; E. Oppenheim, 64 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, propriétaire; A. Courmes, 19 Rue Marbeuf, Paris, propriétaire; R. Oppenheim, 64 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, propriétaire; M. R. Webb, J.P., 11 Kensington Court, W.; A. G. Salamon, 1 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C., consulting and analytical chemist. The first directors (to number not less than three, nor more than seven) are:—W. E. de Bush (Chairman), Baron Eugene Oppenheim, Alfred G. Salamon, James M. Bush, Alfred Courmes, Gaston de Fontmichel, and Louis Otto. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, 2*l* 2*s.* each per board meeting attended, and expenses, on the condition that 5 per cent. has been paid. Alfred G. Salamon has been appointed the technical adviser to the company at a salary of 250*l.* per annum, in addition to his remuneration as director.

BINDLEY & SON (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a glue, grease, gelatine and size manufacturer and merchant, carried on by A. L. Bindley as "T. R. B. Bindley & Son" at Smethwick, Staffs, to enter into an agreement for the purpose, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and manufacturers of chemicals, grease, size, oil, candles, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—A. L. Bindley, Brasshouse Lane, Smethwick, glue manufacturer; A. E. Bindley, same address; W. A. Bindley, 4 Ampton Road, Birmingham, manufacturer; H. Boyce, Long Street, Spark-

brook, clerk; T. W. Walthall, 286 Rotton Park Road, Birmingham, solicitor; J. H. Hackett, 14 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, chartered accountant; G. Pye, 45 Beaufort Road, Birmingham, Solicitor. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than seven) are to be appointed by the subscribers. Qualification, 1,000*l.* Remuneration, as the company may decide. Registered office, Brasshouse Lane, Smethwick, Staffs.

MACKENZIE DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire, take over as a going concern, and carry on the business of a wholesale chemist and druggist, carried on by the MacKenzie Drug and Chemical Company, and to adopt an agreement, dated February 11, between Frank D. Hayward, on the one part, and Henry Carnelly (for the company), on the other part. The first subscribers are:—A. W. Corney, 13 Carew Road, Thornton Heath, civil servant; H. E. Collis, 4 Kensington Square, S.W., traveller; H. Carnelly, 9 Carew Road, Thornton Heath, engineer, 1; Mrs. H. Carnelly, same address, 1; G. A. Batty, 155 London Road, Croydon, chemist, 1; H. J. Mills, 18 Roseland Terrace, Leytonstone, druggist, 5; F. D. Hayward, 37 Beulah Road East, Thornton Heath, druggist, 1. The first directors are Frank D. Hayward (managing director), A. W. Corney, and G. A. Batty. Remuneration as the company may decide.

THE directors of Thomas Elliott (Limited), mineral-water manufacturers, of Cardiff, recommend a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, in addition to adding 300*l.* to the reserve fund, which now amounts to 1,000*l.*

NEW CAMBRIAN CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—The shareholders in this concern, having found it impossible to carry on the business, have resolved to wind up voluntarily, and for that purpose have appointed Colonel Paget P. Mosley, of 27 St James's Square, London, S.W., liquidator. The undertaking was incorporated on August 13, 1887, with a capital of 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, to acquire the chemical-works belonging to the Cambrian Chemical Company, situate at Trevethin, Monmouthshire, and to manufacture and deal in oxides, rouge, pigment for paint, or colouring-matter, and other chemical substances. The last return was filed on January 22, 1895, when 6,031 shares were subscribed for and allotted, and 4,000 of these were issued as fully paid. Resulting on a call of the full amount on the remainder, 1,954*l.* 15*s.* had been received, leaving 76*l.* 5*s.* in arrears. None of the shareholders are connected directly with the trade.

Personalities.

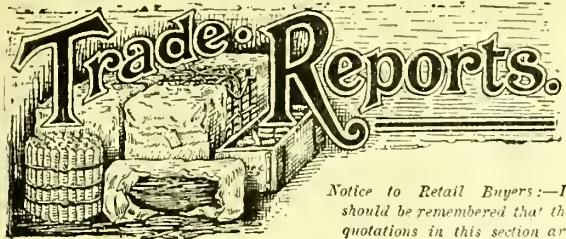
MESSES. OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. (LIMITED), wish to make known to chemists that Mr. A. E. Gunnell, formerly one of their representatives, is no longer in their employ.

MR. P. H. HOCKENHULL, chemist and druggist, Palmerston Street, Bollington, on Monday last week gave a free dinner, consisting of bread and soup, to about sixty of the unemployed of the district.

THE Mayor of Margate, Mr. Alderman Wootton, chemist and druggist, High Street, Margate, entertained the members of the lifeboat crews, boatmen, fishermen, and coastguards to dinner, at the Marine Hall, on Tuesday last. The guests, who numbered 200, included the members of the Corporation, and county and local magistrates. This is the second dinner Mr. Wootton has given to the mariners during his mayoralty.

THE FLÜCKIGER MEDAL, founded three years ago, has been conferred upon the following eighteen gentlemen:—John Attfield, London; H. Becknits, Braunschweig; Born, Buenos Ayres; G. Dragendorff, Dorpat; H. T. Fritzsche, Leipzig; P. Giacosa, Turin; Thomas Hanbury, La Mortola; A. Hilger, Munich; F. Hoffmann, New York; T. Husemann, Göttingen; J. B. Nagelvoort, Detroit; Nyegaard, Christiania; Theodore Peckolt, Rio de Janeiro; Pfersdorff, Strasbourg; G. Planchon, Paris; E. Schaer, Strassburg; Alex. Tschirch, Bern; and A. Vogl, Vienna.

Trade Reports.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., February 14.

The Liverpool Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on February 13, says that gums remain very quiet; *Turkey* sorts have met with a small inquiry; 67s. 6d. has been realised for a retail lot, but there is no demand at present for quantity. Other kinds offer a little more freely, and are equally neglected. Eight boxes fine green *Jaborandi-leaves* realised 1s. 11½d. per lb. *Chilian anise* is moving slowly, at 23s. per cwt. but is very firmly held. In *honey* there has been more movement—especially in Chilian, a considerable quantity having changed hands, and now owners talk of higher prices. *Canary-seed* has again receded, and business has been done in prime *Turkish*, at 39s. to 40s. per quarter. *Castor oil* is lifeless, at 2½d. to 2½d. for good seconds *Calcutta*; other grades are unchanged. *Kola nuts* continue to arrive, and meet with ready buyers. Sales have been made at 4d. for fresh to 4½d. per lb. for fine dried W.C.A. *Beeswax* continues to move in retail proportions owing to the extreme views of holders. *Guinea-grains* have fallen to 15s. 6d. per cwt., at which several parcels have changed hands. Several cases of *beeswax* have changed hands from *Sierra Leone*, at 8s. 11s. 6d. *Castor oil* is arriving freely—88 barrels have arrived this week, and have sold freely, at 2d. to 2½d. for first-pressure French, and 1½d. for Madras. *Pot and pearl ashes* remain in the same idle condition, quotations still being 22s. 6d. and 42s. 6d. respectively. *Nitrate of soda* meets with a fair inquiry, and finer qualities are 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt. The oil trade is improving all round. *Palm* not much offering, but some to arrive Monday; some sold at 20s. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. *Olive oil* is exceedingly firm at 38s. 10s. for *Galippoli*, and 30s. for *Levant*, f.o.b. *Linseed oil*, of *Liverpool* make, has slightly improved to 22s. per cwt. *Cotton-seed oil* steady at 18s. per cwt. *Cod oil* (*Newfoundland*) in fair request. *Turpentine* is 3d. per cwt. dearer at 22s. per cwt on the spot. *Petroleum* in fair demand: American at 4½d. to 5½d., Russian 3½d. to 4½d. Eight cases of *Jaborandi-leaves* arrived this week and sold for 1s. 11½d. per lb.; 14 casks of *Boracic acid* have come in, some selling at 17s. 6d.; also 900 bags of borate lime offered at 10s. 3d.

The Smyrna Opium Market.

Our Smyrna correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday, states that in the course of the week then ending the opium market has been fairly brisk, 100 cases having been bought by American merchants and speculators at figures ranging from 8s. 10d. up to 9s. 3d. per lb. for fair current manufacturing. Quotations close firmly at the last named price.

The New York Drug-market.

Our New York correspondent writes, under date of February 6, as follows:—The general commercial conditions have changed but little during the past few months; everyone is conducting a policy of expectancy, buying only in a small way, taking few risks, and avoiding speculative pur-

chases. A review of the month of January, 1895, however, shows for most houses a larger distributing business than for the corresponding month of 1894, a comforting and, generally speaking, an unexpected result. The movement since the opening of February has continued to be in restricted quantities, but there is more interest shown in the general market. *Opium* is weak, in sympathy with the Smyrna and London markets, and has declined from \$2.20, for fair to good tale quale, to \$2.12½, and there is no eagerness shown to take up stock even at this low figure. *Quinine* is in good consumptive demand at 23c. and 24c. but while strong it shows no features of special interest. In consequence, it is claimed, of an advance in transcontinental freight rates *Borax* has been advanced ½c. all round, making the ruling quotations 5c. and 5½c. for concentrated in bags, and 5½c. and 5¾c. for refined in barrels. *Camphor* has also declined from 35c. to 36c. to 34c. to 35c. *Carnauba wax* is inquired for, but is in very scanty supply; the last sales were at 29c. A sharp decline has been made in *salicylic acid* by order of the combined manufacturers, the price being lowered from \$1.00 to 60c. in small lots. In 500-lb. lots 56c. is accepted, and in 100-lb. lots 58c. The salts have not yet been marked down, but must, of course, follow shortly. *Balsam Peru* is inquired for, and supplies are limited. *Tonka beans*: *Angostura* sell in jobbing lots at \$1.45 to \$1.60 as to quality, with some show of firmness, and it is intimated that for large lots a higher price would be wanted. *Saffron* has advanced, and is quiet but very firm at \$6 to \$6.50 for *Valencia*. *Guinea Grains* have declined, and offer at 5c. *Cod-liver oil* has advanced sharply, with numerous transactions, mostly in small lots, and is now quoted at \$32 to \$34 per barrel for good *Lofoten oil*. *Japanese menthol* is firmer and in better demand at 84 25. *Ipecacuanha* shows increasing firmness, based on advices from London. The local demand is good. *Jalap* is dull and weak, jobbing at 22c. to 23c., at which price it is also held by first hands. *Senega* is without interest at 29c. to 30c. for *Minnesota*. *Michigan Peppermint oil* offers at \$1.85 in bulk, f.o.b. *Kalamazoo*. *Texan snake-root* is scarce, and held at 38c.

The Scotch Chemical-trade.

Our correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says that no improvement is to be reported in chemicals generally. *Sulphate of ammonia* has been somewhat quieter, but quotations remain as before—11l. 9s. to 11l. 12s. Other prices current are:—*Alum*, in lump, 5l. 10s. per ton, net *Glasgow*. *Bleaching-powder*, 7l. 10s. per ton, net *Tyne*. *Soda ash*, 3l. 17s. 6d. per ton, net *Tyne*. *Soda crystals*, 1l. 15s. per ton, net *Tyne*. *Sal ammoniac*: first and second white are respectively 39l. and 37l. per ton, net any port. *White caustic soda*: 74°, 9l. per ton, net *Liverpool*; 70-72° white caustic soda, 7l. 15s. per ton, net *Liverpool*; 60-62° white caustic soda, 6l. 15s. per ton, net *Liverpool*; 60-62° cream caustic soda, 6l. 10s. per ton, net *Liverpool*. *Potassium bichromate*: 4½d. per lb. net for *Scotch* and *English* deliveries; export, 4½d. per lb. net, f.o.b. *Glasgow*. *Bichromate of soda*: 3¾d. per lb. net for *English* and *Scotch* deliveries; for export, 3½d. per lb., f.o.b. *Glasgow*. *English-refined borax*, 20l. per ton, net *Glasgow*. *English refined boracic acid*, 30l. per ton, net *Glasgow*. *Nitrate of lead*, 19l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. *Glasgow*. *Sugar of lead*, 25l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. *Glasgow*; ditto, brown, 16l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. *Glasgow*. *Bicarbonate of soda*, 5-cwt. casks, 6l. 10s. per ton, net *Liverpool*; ditto, in 1-cwt. casks, 6l. 15s. per ton, net *Liverpool*. *Sulphate of copper*, 15l. 5s. per ton, less 5 per cent. *Liver-*

A New Departure in the Alkali-trade.

We understand that the United Alkali Company, who have lately bought extensive salt-mines two miles distant from Fleetwood, near *Liverpool*, intend to make that port their headquarters. There are at present two alkali-works in the district under the control of the Union. Both of these are going to be enlarged (at present 1,000 men are working full time in them), and it is expected that certain important announcements with regard to price-modifications in some of the company's products and other matters will shortly be made.

Tyne Chemical-trade.

Our correspondent, writing on February 13, reports that matters are slightly brisker on the Tyne. Prices, however, are practically unaltered, although inquiries are numerous and increasing, partly owing no doubt to the interruption in continental deliveries caused by the frost. Especially is this noticeable in sulphate of alumina and blanc fixe, which are in good demand at 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton net for best pure white Sulphate of alumina, and 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton nett for *Blanc fixe*. Bleaching-powder is in good demand, prices remaining unaltered and being 7*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* Hyposulphite of soda: Good business had been done during the last week especially in forward delivery. For prompt slightly higher prices are asked—viz., for 5 to 7 cwt. casks 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton net, 1-cwt. kegs 6*l.* 5*s.*, these being an advance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton on last week's prices. Aluminate of soda, 33*s.* 15*s.* per ton net, but for larger orders and taken in 5-ton lots 28*s.* 10*s.* is accepted. Chloride of barium, 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton net. Carbonate of alumina, 28*s.* 15*s.* per ton net. Pearl-hardening, 3*l.* per ton net. Chlorate of potash, 5*l.* 2*d.* per lb., less 6 per cent. Soda ash: 48 per cent., 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton net; 52 per cent., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton net; 56 per cent., 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton net. Caustic soda is slightly easier, 76°-77°, 9*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 15*s.*; 70 per cent., 8*l.* per ton net. Soda crystals: casks, 1*l.* 16*s.* per ton net (gross weight); 2-cwt bags, 1*l.* 16*s.* per ton net. Silicate of soda, 75° T., 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton net; 100° T., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton net; 140° T., 4*l.* per ton net. Sulphur, recovered in 2-cwt. bags, 4*l.* per ton net.

ACID (CARBOLIC) shows no improvement. Crystals, 39° to 40° C., 5*l.* 2*d.* to 5*l.* 3*d.*; 34° to 35° C., 4*l.* 7*d.* to 5*l.* per lb. Crude, 60 per cent., 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*; 75 per cent., 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* Cresylic, 95°, at 10*d.* to 1*s.*

ACID (CITRIC).—Quiet at 1*s.* 1*l.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 2*l.* per lb. Concentrated juice offers at 13*l.* 5*s.*, f.o.b.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Without alteration, at from 10*l.* per lb. for English, according to brand, and 10*l.* per lb. for foreign.

ANISE.—Firmly held, with small stocks. The closing of the Russian shipping ports of course interferes with the export of the article from that country. The prices are: Russian, according to quality, 26*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.*; Chilian, 23*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

ARSENIC steady at 14*l.* 15*s.* per ton for best white powder.

BALSAM COPAIBA continues to attract attention, and prices are very firmly held with a rather higher tendency. In Liverpool, 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. has been paid for good Maranham; 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for Bahia balsam.

BALSAM (PERU) remains very firm at the recent increase to 8*s.* per lb. for good "unworked" quality of direct import. Supplies are said to be very small in all European trade-centres.

BLEACHING-POWDER is quiet at 8*l.* per ton on the spot.

BROMIDE SALTS.—The English makers have at last decided to make an advance in the price of bromide salts. It only amounts to 1*d.* per lb., however, or the restoration of half the last reduction, and it is thought among the trade that it was hardly worth while to disturb the market for so small a matter. The prices are now:—

	Under 1 cwt.	1 to 10 cwt.	10 cwt. or more.
Bromide of potassium	1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
" ammonium or sodium.	2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	—	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>l.</i>

usual terms.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) has been advancing steadily since last week. On Friday last, *China (Formosa)* camphor sold at 82*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for February-April shipment, after which the price was raised to 86*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., and subsequently business was done at 90*s.* per cwt. for January-March, and at 92*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., for January shipment. In *Japan* camphor business was done at 90*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. terms, for March-May shipment, last week, and afterwards at 92*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., for this and for February-April shipment. The total business reported amounts to about 800 piculs. The arrivals of camphor from Formosa at

Hong-Kong in 1894 were very large—about 40,000 boxes. The re-shipments of this camphor to Europe and the United States in the same period were about 24,000 boxes.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The decided improvement in the crude-camphor market has made itself suddenly felt in the refined drug. A few days ago the continental refiners advanced their quotation 1*d.* per lb. for tablets, and on Wednesday evening another 1*d.* rise was announced. The English makers have increased their quotations altogether by 1*l.* per lb., the market-figures being now for either English or Foreign bells and flowers 1*s.* 4*l.* per lb., for 1*l.* tons; tablets in proportion.

CASSIA FISTULA.—A parcel of 4,700 kilos. East Indian pulp will be offered for sale by tender in Amsterdam on February 14.

CASSIA LUGNEA has become somewhat firmer in consequence of the destruction by fire last Friday of about 8,000 boxes stored at the West India Docks. Fair quality has consequently sold at 26*s.* per cwt. on the spot.

CHLORATE OF POTASH again lower. In all probability 4*l.* per lb. would be accepted in London as well as in Liverpool, although 4*l.* per lb. is the general quotation.

CINCHONA.—The following quantities have been declared for sale in Amsterdam on February 28:—

205 bales and	39 cases, total	24,789 kilos. Government bark	
7,883 "	" 39 "	726,523 "	Private "
8,188	437	751,312 kilos.	

The market remains extremely quiet. The exports from Ceylon during the month of January of the last three years have been as follows:—

	1895	1894	1893
Lbs. ..	Nil	311,885	440,661

The exports from Java during the four months from October 1 to January 31 have been:—

	1894-5	1893-4	1892-3
Amsterdam lbs. ..	2,787,624	2,684,055	3,335,732

CIVET.—The small parcel of which we recently mentioned the impending arrival has now come to hand. It consists of about 26 oz., said to be of excellent pure quality, and held for 35*s.* per oz.

CLOVES.—*Zanzibar* cloves have been in very active demand throughout the week, several thousand bales selling at from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 6*d.* per lb., according to time of delivery. This shows a slight improvement in value. At auction only a small quantity of *Zanzibar* cloves was offered, and bought in at 2*l.* 6*d.* per lb.

COCHINEAL.—Very firmly held and little obtainable. Fine *Black Teneriffe* has been sold at 1*s.* 4*d.*; *Silver* at 1*s.* 4*l.* per lb.

COPPER (SULPHATE) has advanced 5*s.* to-day, the price now ranging from 15*l.* to 15*l.* 15*s.* for ordinary to good brands.

CORIANDER-SEED.—The stock of all qualities, except *East Indian*, remains small, but the last-named variety may be had at a comparatively low price.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Best white French Crystals are quoted at 63*s.* to 63*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot; Powder at 65*s.* to 66*s.* The quotation for French crystals from *Bordeaux* is 59*s.* per cwt., f.o.b.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Very slow of sale. There are no such cheap lots to be had in the open market, however, as were offered at the last drug-sales, 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f. terms, being the general quotation for good sound *Russian*.

GALLS (CHINESE).—Very firm at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot, and 45*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., for arrival.

GINGER.—The new crop of *African* ginger, which is the variety principally used by distillers, has begun to arrive. In Liverpool the first parcels have sold at 26*s.* per cwt. *Cochin* was dull at the public sales, only a few cases medium A cut selling at 7*s.* per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—Very firmly held. Double-distilled German, f.g. 1,260, may still be had at 44*s.* to 44*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; but it is said that the manufacturers are not offering freely, as

they expect higher rates. On the other hand, the principal season of consumption is drawing to a close.

GUM KINO.—"The high price," says a New York report, "has brought lots from the interior, and some have been bought by dealers here. The price is still 20c. per lb., and a lot has been shipped to London on account of the high price ruling there."

MENTHOL.—Sales have been made to-day at 15s. per lb., which is higher. For February-March shipment business is said to have been done at 12s. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—For the moment the ardour of buyers manifests a slight tendency towards cooling, although the quotations again show an advance (about 15s. per barrel) over last Thursday's closing prices. Good 1894 Lofoden non-congealing oil has been sold this week at 180s. per barrel, while for "new" oil 200s. has again been paid, although 215s. is now asked, and but little can be had at that figure. This relates to the London market. On the other hand, there are some quotations from Norway at decidedly lower rates. A well-known brand is being offered at 185s. per barrel, "c.i.f." terms, for early shipment by the maker's agent. Another agent quotes 175s. per barrel for "old" non-congealing oil, to be delivered next month. Finally, we hear that a firm of merchants offer "fine old (1894) Lofoden oil" at 152s. 6d. per barrel, which, however, seems rather too low to be put down as a genuine quotation at present. Another firm ask 215s. c.i.f. per barrel for March shipment of new oil. Telegrams from Norway say that there has been no improvement in the fishing so far, and a telegram has been received from Hamburg to the effect that 220m. has been paid there for new oil. Up to the present there is no new season's oil available in London. A small parcel lies icebound in the river, and other small lots are on the way from Bergen.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—There has been a pretty brisk trade in French essential oils in the course of the past week, as a result of the rumours of rising prices owing to damage by frost. These reports have received general confirmation since our last report, especially so far as regards oils of lavender and pennyroyal. *Star-anise oil* tending a little easier; 6s. per lb. has been accepted on the spot this week. *Cassia oil* dull of sale at 4s. to 4s. 1d. per lb. for good quality. To-day Japanese *Peppermint oil* is reported dearer: 40-per-cent. oil, on the spot, 8s. 3d. per lb.; dementholised, 6s. 6d. per lb.

OPIUM—The London market has not, so far, been affected by the improved quotations which come from Smyrna, and business is confined to small wholesale lots. Good to fine *Soft-shipping* is quoted at 11s. 6d. to 12s., the latter price being for fine new crop; good to fine Smyrna at 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d.; *Second druggists'* at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.; and *Persian* at from 10s. np to 12s. for old crop. Our Smyrna correspondent, writing on February 1, observes:—"The chief buyer this week has been a regular agent of the Dutch Government, who, in the course of the last few weeks, had already bought over 125 cases of different kinds, intended partly for shipment to Holland, partly to England, and partly for speculation. He has paid, this week, 9s. 1d. per lb. for selected *Karakissar*, and 9s. 5d. per lb. for selected *Bogadit* and fine *Yerli* opium. There is much talk here whether these purchases are the completion of an old order, or whether a speculative syndicate of Constantinople and Smyrna merchants is at work with the intention of putting by a big supply of opium, and working for a rise whenever other large buyers show themselves on the market. This last policy was already put into force last week, when the agent of Messrs. Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, was forced to stop buying after acquiring only 40 cases out of an order for 100. The policy foreshadowed can only be successful if an active and uninterrupted demand is kept up by large buyers, for we shall soon be face to face with growing crops of unusual extent in all parts of the Empire, with the prospect, if all goes well, of a yield the like of which, for size, has never, or rarely, been seen. At present the market tendency is firm, but still suffering somewhat from the late forced sales by weak holders."

ORANGE-PEEL.—Quite neglected. The new crop is said to be unusually large, but there is hardly much room for

further decline in the drug, which can now be bought at 1s. per lb. for the best Malta strips.

ORRIS-ROOT keeps steady at 6s. per cwt. for best selected pale *Florentine*.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH is lower, and may now be had at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 1d. per lb., usual terms.

QUASSIA.—Firmly held for higher rates. Business has been done lately up to 5s. per ton, c.i.f., for logs for shipment.

QUICKSILVER.—Fairly steady at 6s. 10s. per bottle from the principal importers, and 6s. 9s. 6d. from second-hand owners.

QUININE has been brisk during the week, about 115,000 oz. of second-hand *German* bulk quinine having changed hands at a further improvement in price of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.; 11s. 6d. per oz. being paid for B. & S. quinine on Wednesday. A further improvement is anticipated. It appears that the warehouse companies have made a mistake of 10,000 lbs. in their returns relating to the movement of sulphate of quinine in January. The stock remaining in the London public warehouses on January 31 being 168,848 lbs., not 178,848 lbs. as stated. The following details are given of the business transacted: End of last week, 62,000 oz. at 11s. 6d., 20,000 oz. at 11s. 6d.; this week, 20,000 oz. at 11s. 6d., and 12,000 oz. at 11s. 6d. per oz.

SAFFRON.—The market remains quite firm, but the movement has momentarily come to a standstill. Best new *Valencia* saffron is quoted at 28s. to 29s. per lb.; lower qualities at from 25s. to 26s. per lb.

SALTPETRE (REFINED).—*British* brands in barrels are obtainable at 22s., in kegs at 23s. per cwt.; for *German* brands the prices are 21s. and 21s. 9d. respectively.

SENEGA-ROOT.—Reported dearer in America, in consequence of which agents here have put up the price 1d. per lb., 1s. 4d., c.i.f. terms, being now quoted for best quality. Sales have been made lately at 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f., but there is no more offering at that figure. Some inquiry has lately shown itself in the States, 10,000 lbs. having changed hands in New York, partly for export. This was nearly all Manitoba root, at 27c. to 29c. From the West over 50,000 lbs., mostly Manitoba, is now offering in New York at 28c. to 30c., delivered here. This is the range on spot, but there is a possibility that the inside may not get much.

ST. IGNATIUS BEANS.—Some further particulars have been received with regard to the approaching supplies recently mentioned by us. It is said that a Hamburg firm has sold 3,000 lbs. in New York at the rate of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., c.i.f. terms, and that the buyer now holds for a much higher figure.

TEA.—The market is distinctly sick this week, and prices show a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for common Assams, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for Ceylons. There is no doubt that the weather is to a large extent accountable for this. So many country districts are blocked with snow that travellers cannot get about, and the country wholesale dealers will not buy while they cannot sell. Ceylons show a greater fall than Indians, inasmuch as there was room for a greater fall, and on Tuesday the sale was very irregular, and some wonderful bargains passed the hammer again. Next Tuesday we are promised a small sale of only about 12,000 packages; but there is a lot of tea in first-hand brokers' hands, taken out of Tuesday's and Tuesday week's sales, and still unsold, and there will be heavier imports from now forward, so that one week's light sale is unlikely to affect the market to any great extent. To those speculatively inclined common Congous look the most inviting, seeing that grocers' "shilling canisters" must now consist almost entirely of Congon tea.

TONCA BEANS.—A New York report, dated January 26, states:—"First hands have advanced their ideas for *Pará* beans from \$1.35 to \$1.40, and are very firm. At the inside 1,000 or 2,000 lb. lots might be had, but for a larger quantity \$1.40 would be required for prime goods. A lot of 15,000 lbs., not strictly prime, was offering, and bids of \$1 solicited by the broker, but a plump offer of \$1.15 failed to get the goods. The strength of the market is to be found in the fact that stocks in first hands have been gradually absorbed, until now about one-half remains, but the prices paid have not been allowed to transpire."



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The late Mr. S. M. Burroughs.

SIR.—I desire through your valued columns to express, on behalf of myself and the employés of the firm, our warmest thanks to the members of the trade, and friends generally, for their kind letters of sympathy, which are so numerous that it is quite impossible to answer them personally.

Yours sincerely,

February 13.

HENRY S. WELLCOME.

Corrosive Sublimate in Opium.

SIR.—It may be the custom, as alleged by Sir William Moore, for certain of the Turks to add mercuric chloride to their opium for the purpose of smoking, but I find no confirmation of the statement in any of the books of reference in my possession. It is certainly a strange, and, one might say, a very foolish, custom. In any case, it is not an adulteration. I have never found mercury in opium, or had any reason to suspect its presence. It would be well to have fuller information, as Sir William's authorities seem scarcely sufficient.

I am, yours very truly,

Edinburgh, February 11.

D. B. DOTT.

Liquid Phosphoric Acid.

SIR.—The above acid has come before my notice very prominently lately. Having occasion to get various firms' article of manufacture examined, I have found that it is very difficult to get an acid of commercial quality of any purity. Could you, or any of your readers, let me know what are the various sources and process used in manufacturing this acid, the regular articles in the market, and also if there is any process by which a decent article can be produced at a cheap price? Yours truly,

THOMAS ROBERTSON.

72 Virginia Street, Glasgow, February 12.

[See the article on "Glacial Phosphoric Acid," by Mr. John Hodgkin, C. & D. xxxix., page 287.—ED.]

The Killing Frost.

SIR.—Perhaps your readers will be interested to hear of the following curious phenomena caused by the late intense cold. On February 3 petroleum (Royal Daylight), kept in the barrel under an iron roof, was quite thick and milky owing to the presence of solid particles in the liquid. On bringing $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of it into the shop, a mist formed round the measure and streamed downwards from it, being visible several inches below the measure.

On the same morning a pane of plate glass in the shop-door presented a very striking appearance. In the centre of the pane, upon the surface of the universal "frost," appeared a pattern of raised lines, varying in thickness and interlacing in all directions. By drawing the finger across the pattern so as to obliterate the frost-lines, it was seen that underneath each was a scratch in the glass, caused by the too energetic removal of transparencies. I was aware that the glass had been thus scratched, but had no idea of the extent of the injury till it was thus revealed by the frost. It seems marvellous that the increased conductivity over an invisible scratch should have made so much difference in the amount of moisture deposited and frozen.

Yours sincerely,

February 11.

J. E. A. (248/6.)

Volapuk would be Better.

SIR.—An instance of the danger that might result from the translation of a doctor's instructions by an incompetent person has just come under my notice. The patient in this case is a child who was in the care of Dr Barnard, one of the leading and most popular English physicians here. Last Sunday the little invalid became worse, and the parents being away, the two English maids in charge became alarmed, which led to a neighbouring French practitioner being called in pending the arrival of the English medical man. The former wrote out the following instructions in French, and took them himself to one of those so-called English pharmacists so numerous in some of the best quarters in Paris, who invite an Anglo-Saxon clientèle with "English Spoken" on their plate-glass windows. The instructions, as written by the doctor, are as follows:—

- 1^o. Isoler l'autre enfant.
- 2^o. Supprimer dans l'alimentation les farines et ne donner que du lait stérilisé.
- 3^o. Ipéca. 0 gr. 25 cent.
- Faire infuser dans eau 100 gr.
- Réduire à 80 gr.
- Passer et ajouter sirop de polygala .. 30 gr.
- Une cuillerée à café toutes les deux heures.
- 4^o. Entretenir au devant du cou de l'enfant une épouge chaude.
- 5^o. Toute personne soignant l'enfant malade et qui s'occupera de l'autre devra se laver les mains dans
- Liqueur de Van Swieten deux litres.
- 6^o. Tout le linge souillé devra être plongé dans
- Sulfate de zinc 25 gr.
- Pour un paquet.
- Fra No. 10.
- Un paquet pour un litre d'eau.

10/2/1895.

(Doctor's signature.)

The would-be English pharmacist made a translation of these instructions at the doctor's request for the guidance of the nurses, and it read as follows:—

Pharmacie—Ancien Interne des Hôpitaux, &c.

- 1^o. To distend the children of other children.
- 2^o. Not many flower in the eat and not give to him that milk prepared.
- 3^o. Ipéac 0/25
- Every two hours give to him teaspoonfull.
- 4^o. Before the col of children une épouge warm.
- 5^o. Everybody that have occupation of children wild vhab the hands in Liquor of Van Swieten.
- 6^o. All the linen deterioried shall be vhab in solution; before londres.*

It might have happened that such an indifferent translation would have been seriously detrimental to the child, but fortunately the English physician's timely arrival prevented any mishap. The foregoing proves once again the importance of English people, when abroad, addressing themselves to doctors and pharmacists of their own nationality. It may prove very poor economy for them to travel with a copy of their store list, and to seek out the cutting pharmacies when in need of medicaments, as they not unfrequently appear to do. In the case in question, however, it was to a great extent a matter of urgency.

Yours truly,

C. I.

Who are our Friends?

SIR.—I was pleased to notice the letter of "Justitia" in your issue of February 2. A list of houses who supply stores and other unregistered traders would enable us to know who are our friends, and to do justice to those who have stuck by us in our time of adversity.

Yours truly,

ALPHA. (243/43.)

SIR.—Such a list as "Justitia" suggests might be of service. I have always acted on the principle so far as possible, and hope to continue to do so; but an evil exists a little nearer home, and anterior to the one he names. What can be said of the scores of chemists who ape the wholesale house and go to all the little shops in their

* Laundress.

neighbourhood and prevail upon the proprietors to sell pills, plasters, ointments, seidlitz-powders, castor oil, chemical food, and all the drugs, chemicals, and sundries which the law allows them to sell? If the grocer or oilman succeeds, he thinks it to his advantage to buy his drugs, &c., of a wholesale house. Thus the local chemist loses a customer, and finds a powerful rival which has been born of and fostered by himself. He regrets the loss of a customer, but lacks the foresight, or the moral courage, to desist from the practice which led to it, and which must have an injurious effect upon the trade in general. I know several chemists who send out an assistant two or three days a week to "solicit orders," and I could mention grocers who began as stated and who now do a large trade, publishing their price-lists of "drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines," send their carts round for country orders, and are so very obliging that they will get their customers' prescriptions dispensed at the Stores and send the medicines out with groceries.

Yours truly,
ZINGIB. (243/64.)

SIR.—It would be interesting to see a list of the names of the wholesale druggists and druggists' sundriesmen who contract with unions and hospitals, and their prices, published monthly in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, as well as the list advocated by "Justitia." Yours obediently,

A. B. C. (241/49.)

Prescribing and Dispensing Specialities.

SIR.—Here is a prescription handed to me this morning:—

Mist. tussi rubr. conc. (Hewlett's) 3j.
Aquaæ ad 3vj.

M. Ft. mist.

3ss. bis die s.

Sig.: One tablespoonful twice daily.

J. F. M.

This M.D. has evidently very little respect for the pharmacist's powers as a linguist, or is this a common method?

I had not any of Hewlett's mist. tussi in stock, and, after explaining the matter to the patient, I eventually sold a cough-mixture of my own. Do you think I was justified in doing so?

Yours,

RUMEX. (246/20.)

[Certainly, if you made it quite clear to your customer; but we do not think you were wise. The patient will not be satisfied till he gets what the doctor ordered, and he will probably, in future, prefer the shop where he can be so supplied.—ED.]

Income-tax Claims.

SIR.—My experience may be of service to someone similarly situated.

I was charged income tax on my usual assessment from April 5, 1894, to April 5, 1895, but, selling my business and giving up possession on November 21, 1894, my tax was only chargeable from April 5 to November 21, the inspector of taxes deducted from the full year's charge the period from November 21 to April 5, 1895, and demanded the amount. I objected, and saw the surveyor of taxes, who first calculated my amount of earned profits from April 5 to November 21, then allowed the rebate, and charged me on the balance remaining—two-thirds less than the inspector's demand.

Yours faithfully,

Wm. B. (247/1.)

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

242/38. *Non Caresso*—It is not illegal for a medical man to have the name of his pet chemist printed on his prescription, or to have his own name, address, and hours of consultation thereon.

243/35. *F. C.*—Holidays are very frequently granted to assistants in the retail drug-trade, and salaries are generally paid during those holidays. But we do not think you would be able to establish a legal "custom of the trade" for such a practice.

248/14. *Rhei*.—The Dentists Act does not prohibit unregistered persons from announcing "Teeth carefully extracted."

248/15. *Terax* says he has had some syphons of mineral waters broken in his warehouse, which is underneath the shop, through the severe frost. He asks is he or the mineral-water firm responsible for the breakage? [He is if he bought the syphons on the condition that he was to be allowed for them when they were returned.]

248/3. *Wholesale* asks:—"Is a wholesale druggist, who is agent for a speciality which has, under the Poisons Act, to be labelled 'Poison,' entitled to supply single bottles of the same to the public, in the event of any case of difficulty arising in their obtaining it from a chemist?" [He can only legally sell it by retail if he is registered.]

247/46. *T. N. O.*—The case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. the London and Provincial Supply Association (Limited) fully established that duly incorporated companies can assume the title of chemist.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulae educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

N.B.—We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

203/57. *Densburian*.—The plant sent as one of the remedies for cancer cannot be accurately determined in the absence of flower-heads or florets. The presence, however, of one or two achenes in the sample sent would indicate a species of *Eupatorium*, or some genus closely allied.

237/32. *Skullcap*.—As much of the sample that is not actually pulverised is, without doubt, the common skullcap (*Scutellaria galericulata*). The pulverised portion may be the same, or something else, though it appears to be all one thing. We cannot account for its producing symptoms of stramonium-poisoning, as we have never heard of *scutellaria* possessing any poisonous properties—the *Labiate*, indeed, are remarkably free from any hurtful characters. The skullcap was formerly used against intermittent fevers, and as a remedy for hydrophobia.

217/57. *B. C.*—The Composition for Edison Phonograph-cylinders is a very hard soda-soap, probably mixed with something else which has eluded our search.

246/70. *J. Z. (Belgium)*.—See reply to "Manna."

239/6. *Bor.*—The Glycerine and Cucumber which you send is the usual thing—sap, cucumber-ointment, borax, glycerine, oil of lemongrass, and water.

236/28. *Yellow*.—The Colouring for Cakes is an orange aniline, and you can get it matched by any dealer in synthetic colours.

241/68. *Subscriber*.—(1) *Foaming Dentifrice*.—See *C. & D.*, July 29, 1893, page 177. (2) *Carbolic Tooth-powder*.—See our issue of December 15 last, page 866.

246/73. *P. G. E.*—We do not know the jelly used by Australian fruit-growers for Preserving Fresh Fruit. Perhaps it is simply a colourless and sweetened jelly made from gelatine. Perhaps some Australian chemist will write to us on the subject when this paragraph is printed.

247/68. *Brewer.*—There is no recent English work on the subject.

247/50. *Tinplate.*—You will find several references in the "Buyers' Guide" of the DIARY. Have you not tried them?

246/74. *Barium and Sem. Cardam.*—Beasley's "Druggists' Receipt-book," published by Messrs. Chrncill, contains supposed formulae for some of the old patent medicines, and analytical reports of some others have been published in *Hygiene*.

231/12. *West of England* sends a sample of Cattle-drench for Red-water made by a vet. who has now left the district. It is said to be a good remedy, and has enjoyed "a great sale." We make it out to be substantially as follows:—

Ol. terebinth.	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Ol. caryoph.	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Ol. lini ad.	..	..	..	..	..	3xxx.

M.

This for a dose.

237/55. *Pertussis.*—Whooping-cough Powders sent by this correspondent are stated to be a quack remedy sold at 1*l.* per powder, and are credited with giving excellent results in relieving whooping-cough. The following formula represents their composition:—

Pulv. seneca ..	..	..	..	..	..	gr. iss.
Lac. sulphuris..	..	..	..	..	..	gr. vij.
Pulv. glycyrrhiz.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. v.
Pulv. saech. alb.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. viij.

M.

Div. in pulv. vij.

236/63. *Manna* sends us a sample of a Bust developer which he tells us is quite popular amongst ladies, and as we have numerous inquiries for such articles we have analysed it. Previously we have found that these medicines are mere placebos, the makers apparently relying more upon the personal régime inculcated. The present sample is an elixir, and its composition is substantially as follows:—

Ferr. sulphat.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. viij.
Acid. sulph. aromat.	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.
S.V.R.	..	..	..	..	..	3i.
Syrupi ..	..	..	..	..	..	3iv.
Syr. rheados	..	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Aq. ad.	..	..	..	..	..	3vij.

M.

The directions for using the preparation reveal the cause of any improvement which may follow the use of the medicine. They are to the following effect:—

A teaspoonful is to be taken in a little cold water three times a day—once after breakfast, once after dinner, and once again just before retiring to rest; also the breasts should be gently rubbed at least twice a day—say, morning and night—in a circular and upward direction, and as the rubbing assists greatly the elixir in its effects, it should be continued each time for at least fifteen minutes; in fact, the longer it is continued the better.

Obviously the massage for fifteen minutes is sufficient in itself to effect the purpose, but that alone does not fetch 1*l.* a bottle.

243/70. *Verax.*—Where cheapness is requisite, some chemists make Camphorated Oil with vaseline oil.

247/7. *N. B.*—Dr. Hargreaves' Book.—See "Buyers' Guide," in the DIARY.

247/20. *Ajax.*—Syrup of Camphor (Bristol Ph.).—See *C. & D.*, xli, page 726 (November 12, 1892).

247/22. *J. F. G.*—The following is Bunsen's analysis of Hunyadi János Water:—

					Gr.
Sulphate of soda ..	..	..	..	..	1,573·593
" magnesia ..	..	..	..	..	1,564·500
" potash ..	..	..	..	..	8·442
Bicarbonate of soda ..	..	..	..	..	47·320
" strontia ..	..	..	..	..	1·830
" protoxide of iron ..	..	..	..	..	0·042
" lime ..	..	..	..	..	55·769
Chloride of sodium ..	..	..	..	..	119·336
Silicious salts ..	..	..	..	..	0·742
Total solid constituents ..	..	..	..	..	3,376·639
Carbonic acid, free and half-combined ..	..	..	..	..	35·582 grs.

239/3. *Rusticus.*—(1) Tobacco-juice—Messrs. Corry & Co. (Limited) inform us that each gallon of their tobacco-juice represents 40 oz. of tobacco-leaf, and is virtually a fluid extract of the tobacco denaturised by the Revenue authorities. For the destruction of ticks, lice, &c. the juice may be diluted with 6 to 8 parts of water, some preferring the addition of a little soft-soap and helicbore. For scab or mange in sheep, cattle, or pigs, it may be used without dilution. Tobacco-water is sold by some makers which is simply washings of cloths. (2) Sulphur and asafoetida are added by the Revenue authorities to all duty-free tobacco. (3) You can have no difficulty in making tr. opii four times B.P. strength. The fluid extract is thirteen times stronger. Macerate 6 oz. of opium in 15 oz. of proof spirit for a week, shaking every day; strain and press. Measure the liquid, and add to the marc as much proof spirit as will make a pint. Macerate for another day, press, and filter.

51/95. *S. D.*—(1) All turpentine, when taken internally, communicate a violet odour to the urine; what the odorous principle is we cannot say, but it is a decomposition-product of turpentine. (2) The mantle of incandescent gas-burners is a mixture of oxides of earth-metals, such as magnesia, zirconia, and thoria. There is an article on the subject in the *C. & D.*, February 21, 1894.

242/65. *W. O.*—Aërated-water Heading.—Exhaust 4 parts of powdered quillaia with 20 parts of a mixture of rectified spirit 1 and water 3, by percolation.

242/74. *Theresa.*—(1) Balsam of Judea (*properly Baume de Judée*) is balm of Gilead, the viscid, white oleo-resin which exudes from *Balsamodendron Opobalsamum*. We have heard of a sophisticated article being sold for it, consisting, as far as we can remember, of gum thus, elemi, and olive oil. The true article is rarely seen. (2) Tr. benzoini, B.P.C.—Benzoin, 1 oz.; S.V.R., 10 oz.

242/62. *Nemo.*—Home-made Castile soap is not a commercial article. You can make it for yourself.

244/19. *Boraeis.*—"Good blue transparent Stain for Glass."—Dissolve aniline-blue in spirit, and add a sufficiency to clear spirit-varnish.

243/36. *Ferri Carb.*—Boric acid is the basis of most of the preserving preparations. We have not met with conservine. See *C. & D.*, vol. xlv., page 301.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, postcard replies to the following:—

142/95. *Searcy's Oriental Salt*: where obtainable?

20 HIGHEST AWARDS.

The Modern "Judgment of Paris,"

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ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	---	---	---	---	---	97·20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	---	---	---	---	---	1·90
Sulphate of Soda	---	---	---	---	---	trace
Chloride of Sodium	---	---	---	---	---	·035
Moisture	---	---	---	---	---	·82
Insoluble	---	---	---	---	---	nil

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Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	...	/6	4/-	Aperient (Mild)	4/-
„ Coloc. et Hyos., P.B.	...	1/1	9/-	„ (Strong)	4/-
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Creasote, m.i.	10/6 "	Pil. Blaud., grs. v.	...	10/- "
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Citrate of Magnesia (A)...	...	1/6	130/-	Antipyrine, grs. v. to 3l.	...	6/-	lb.
„ (B)...	...	1/-	75/-	Caffein Cit.	...	4/6	"
„ (C)...	...	1/10	70/-	Phenacetin	...	6/-	"
„ (D)...	...	1/9	65/-	Sodii Sal.	...	3/-	"

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Alterative	2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.	Physic, 4 drs.	...	2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.
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Antipyrine	54/- per lb.	Coc., Pot. Chl., and Borax	...	3 6 per lb.
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3 Pil. Aloes et Ferri ..	0	7	0	6	0	51	109. Blaud Pills ..	0	6	0	51	0	41	68. "Little" Aperient ..	0	7	0	6	0	5		
13 " Hydrg. ..	0	7	0	6	0	51	533. Aperient (Mild) ..	0	7	0	6	0	5	400. "Little" Antibilious ..	0	7	0	6	0	5		
17 " Rhei Co. ..	0	11	0	10	0	9	130. Antibilious ..	0	8	0	7	0	6	412. "Little" Cough ..	0	7	0	6	0	5		
8 " Colocynth Co. ..	1	0	0	11	0	10								410. "Little" Liver ..	0	7	0	6	0	5		
9 " Colocynth et Hyos ..																						

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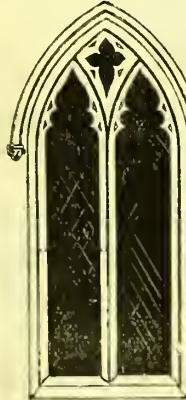
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For the Proprietor,
December 1st, 1891.

BEHRING'S DIPHTHERIA REMEDY.

Prepared under control of Professor Behring and Professor Ehrlich by

**FARBWERKE VORM. MEISTER, LUCIUS & BRÜNING,
HOECHST a/M, GERMANIA.**

Manufacturer's
Registered
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**FARBWERKE VORM. MEISTER, LUCIUS & BRÜNING, 6 & 7 CROSS LANE,
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Stocks constantly on hand at the same address.



Diphtheria,
Quinsey,
Swollen,
Putrid, and
Ulcerated
Throats.



WHEN YOU ARE TIRED OF THE
"ANTI-DIPHTHERITIC SERUM BOOM,"
TURN TO

"CURE IT"

A New Remedy, which, if taken before the air-passages are hopelessly involved, is certain to cure.

NO VACCINATION! NO INJECTION OF ANIMAL MATTER! and a CURE effected in a shorter time than by any other known method.

The medicines are absolutely FREE from any harmful ingredient, and, providing the instructions are followed out, these remedies may be SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY USED BY EVERYBODY.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Manufacturing Chemists, Drug Grinders and Importers,

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OIL OF LEMON,
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At best Wholesale Prices for first quality:



BEST CRUSHED LINSEED,
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Small Expenses. Small Profits. Guaranteed and Quality.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL;

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Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copalba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, and Blaud's Pill Capsules, equal to 1, 2, and 3 pills. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

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beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the Business of

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and also the various Formulae of the Special Preparations of

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they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

Specimens of these Preparation have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 28 years without deterioration.

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THE ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC CURE for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Price 12/- per lb.

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Price 2 6/- per lb.;

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ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

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Owing to misapprehensions as to the amount of morphine used in the preparation of

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we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth (1/8) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth (1/64) of a grain.

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LUCKNOW, OUDH, INDIA,

Possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of NEW SPECIALITIES, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, &c.

Digestible Facts—Because True

The Newest 1d. Menthol Cone.

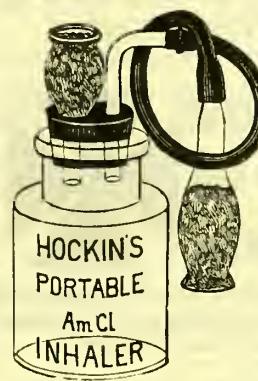
Draughtsman Shape. 3 doz. on a Card.
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This is by far the best 1d. shape ever introduced.

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Black Polished Enamelled Cut Sheets; looks almost like a Seamless Enema. In oval Paper Box, complete, 20/- doz.

The Cheapest Enema ever made.



Yields a copious and neutral gas.

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English make. 2/- doz.; 1 gross, 23/-.

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Homœopathic Medicines.

Prepared strictly according to the
HOMœOPATHIC PHARMACOPœIA.

Tinctures,

1s. size.

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Per doz.

You cannot beat this for Price.

You certainly cannot get better quality, or style of putting up.

We do not supply expensive cases which occupy a lot of room, and are often dead stock, but we have an attractive case holding 1½ doz. each Tinctures and Pilules, which we supply at

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thus enabling all to have a share of this profitable trade.

Camphor Pilules ... 6d., 1'9 doz.; 1/-, 3/3 doz.
Eucalyptus,, 1/-, 3 3 doz.

All the usual Tinctures and Pilules kept in stock, and neatly boxed in half and one dozen slide outers.

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IN AIRTIGHT, WATERPROOF & ODOURLESS PACKAGES.

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CHEAPEST PINK IN DECORATED TINS PER CROSS

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ALSO IN CASKS & PACKAGES FLUIDS, ACIDS, SOAPS ETC

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A combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus, and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant, Deodorizer, Insect Destroyer, and Air Purifier.

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SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUG AND SUNDRY HOUSES.

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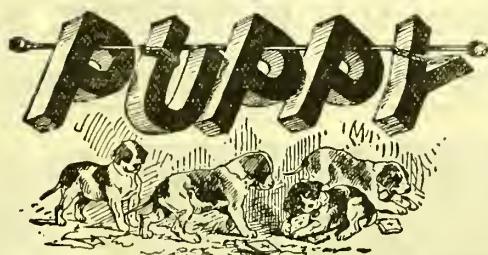
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Retains the Chlorine and keeps the Powder dry longer than any other packet.

4 oz., 8/- gross; 8 oz., 16/- gross; 16 oz., 30/- gross.
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ASSIST DENTITION & FORM A VALUABLE DIET FOR PUPPIES AFTER WEANING.

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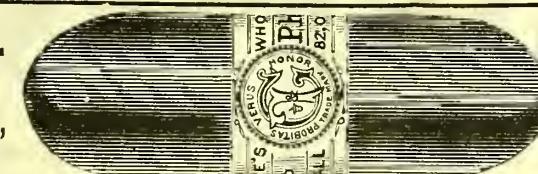
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SAMPLES FREE.

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Warranted Healthy.
Wholesale and for Exportation.
Direct from Marshes.

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LEECH BREEDERS,
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Which is said by Farmers to be the best and most effective ever introduced.
Mr. Bliss, Farmer, Helethorpe, Leighton, writes, "That from one dressing he
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ALSO PREPARED FROM SAME,

LOZENGES, PASTILLES, SOAP, HONEY, COD-LIVER OIL
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Guaranteed the pure essence of the leaf of the Australian Eucalyptus Globulus.

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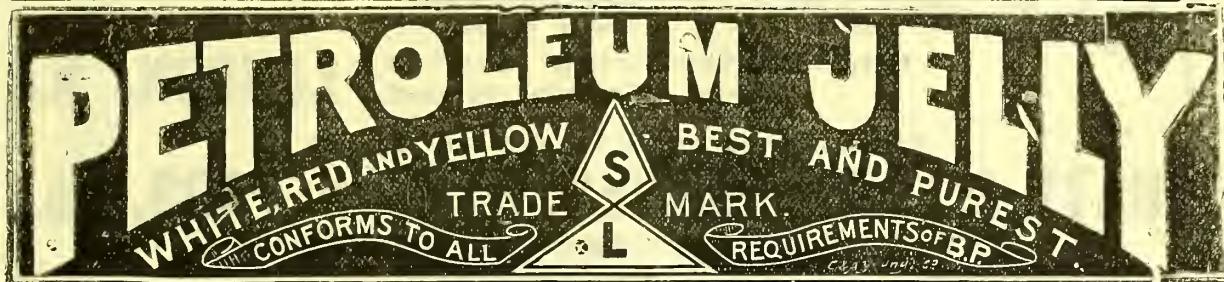
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AND PRONOUNCED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO BE UNSURPASSED.

Extract from Analytical Report of Dr. S. Rideal, F.C.S., F.I.C., F.G.S., May 21st, 1892.

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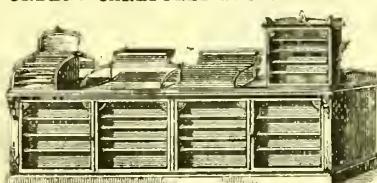
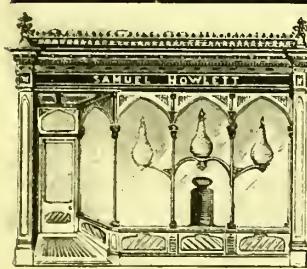
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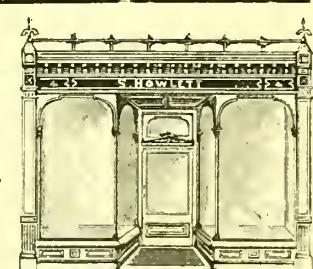
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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FEEDING BOTTLES AT LOW RATES.

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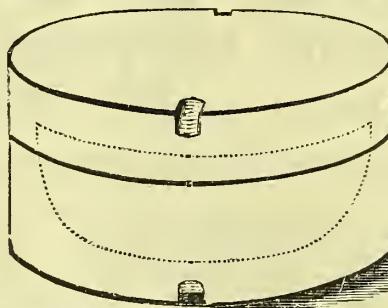
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EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most
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Owing to the increasing demand
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These Pots are beautifully
glazed and finished, and, being
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1/8	2 dr.	1/6	1/8	1/8	1/10	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8
1/8	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/8	1/10	1 1/2	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6

ounces per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

1/7	1/9	1/2	2/2	2/5	3	4	5	6	8
1/7	1/9	1/2	2/2	2/5	3	4	5	6	8

ounces per doz.

TOOGOOD'S DISPENSING BOTTLES
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NEW ILLUSTRATED
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FORWARDED POST FREE
ON APPLICATION.

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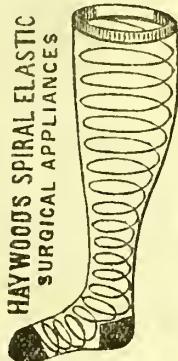
WATERPROOF**FABRICS, ETC.**HOSPITAL
SHEETINGS.PINK
JACCONET.BANDAGE
CLOTHS.
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Samples, &c., on application.

Adjustable Stocking
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(Seamless.) Patent.

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**HAYWOOD'S PATENT SPIRAL
SEAMLESS SURGICAL
ELASTIC ASEPTIC STOCKINGS,**

&c. SOLID or ADJUSTABLE.

They are made on an entirely different principle to those *hitherto sold*. The India-rubber Thread, woven in one continuous length, adapts itself to the shape of the limb, and gives equal pressure throughout.

There are no *seams* or *binding* to irritate the limb. They are made in *healthy workshops*, and each article is thoroughly *disinfected* (by which all *morbific agents* are killed) and packed in Air-proof Wrappers before being sent out.

Manufactured in SILK, WOOL, THREAD, and COTTON—Fine, Medium, and Stout Qualities.

REGULARITY IN SIZE GUARANTEED.

Handbook of my Manufactures will be forwarded to any Surgical Instrument Maker or Chemist free.

SCIENTIFIC UNDERCLOTHING.**The New DUAL Chest and Back Protector, Belt, &c.**

Before ordering Winter Goods, write for Lists and descriptions of this New Article.

Hot Water Bottles and Covers, Respirators, Inhalers, Bronchitis Kettles, Throat Sprays, Waterproof Coats, Cloaks and Driving Aprons, Footballs, Shin Guards, and Athletic Appliances, Druggists' Sundries, Invalid and Nursery Appliances, &c.

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IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.**FINEST CRUSHED LINSEED.**

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

NO OIL EXTRACTED, NO BUFFAM ADDED.

£14 per ton; 15/- per cwt., carriage paid.

SIZER BROS., Seed Crushers, Tower Oil Mills, HULL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Have the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT,

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London,

And sold at 1s. 1d., 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., each Box or Pot. Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can, on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR**DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE.**

Tubes, 2s. each. Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in Vials, 5s.

HUMAN VACCINE (from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted).—Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each. Tubes one-third full, 1s. each. Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin Points (uncharged), 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. P.O.O.'s (including postage, and crossed "London and Westminster Bank") with orders, payable to



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BRONCHITIS KETTLES.

ROUND; 2 qt. 3 qt. OVAL, 2 qt. 3 qt.
Per doz., 15/- 20/- ... 21/- 24/-

CAMPH. & GLYC. ROLL.

3 doz. 1d., in Glass Top Box, per gross, 6/-

CHILBLAIN TABLETS.

1 doz. 2d., on a Card, per doz., 1/2

THREE GOOD BOOMS!

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.

95 Farringdon Street.

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THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

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The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

3 & 4 oz. ... 7 6 per gross. | 10 & 12 oz. ... 12 - per gross.

6 " 8 " ... 8 6 " 16 " ... 16 - "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—

1 oz ... 3 6 per gross. | 1 1/2 oz ... 4 6 per gross.

1 " ... 3 9 " 2 " ... 5 - "

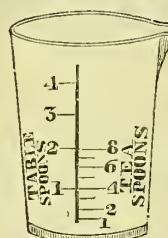
PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Established 50 years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

GRADUATED GLASS MEASURES



BOAT-SHAPE FEEDERS,
BOTTLES, FUNNELS,
SYRINGES,
THERMOMETERS,
DRUGGISTS'
GLASSWARE,
AND
CHEMICAL APPARATUS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Shipping and Wholesale Trade
only.



F. H. TAYLOR & CO.
28, 29, & 30 Glasshouse Yard, LONDON, E.C.

BOXES

ESTABLISHED 1839

ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, or FOLDING, for the
DRUG, DRYSALTERY, AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES.

LABELS, WHEN PRINTED TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS, WE PUT ON PILL
AND OTHER BOXES FREE OF CHARGE.

BOXES AND CASES FOR

Baking Powder, Black Lead, Bottles, Camphor Ball, Capsules, Castor Oil, Cough Lozenges, Dispensing Powder, Eye Ointment, Fancy Boxes, Fuller's Earth, Folding Boxes, Glass Top Outers, Homoeopathic Bottles, Insect Powders, Ink Cases, Jewellery, Lozenge, Lip Salve, Magnesia, Metal Paste, Marking Ink, Nipple Shields, Night Lights, Parcel Posse, Pastilles, Pills, Potash Tablets, Plasters, Salt Lemon, Seidlitz Powder, Starch Gloss, Soaps, Soda Powder, Syringes, Tapers, Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, &c.

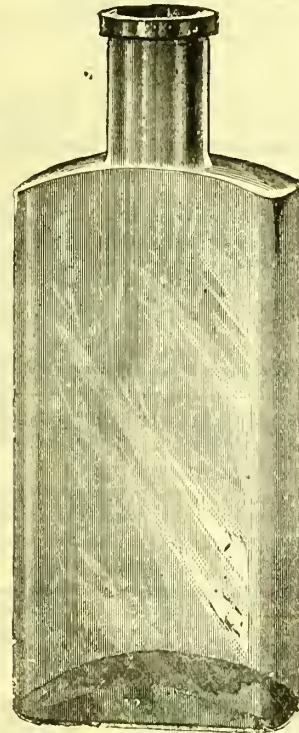
ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., WHEATBRIDGE MILLS & CHESTERFIELD.
HOLMBROOK WORKS,

And 55 FANN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

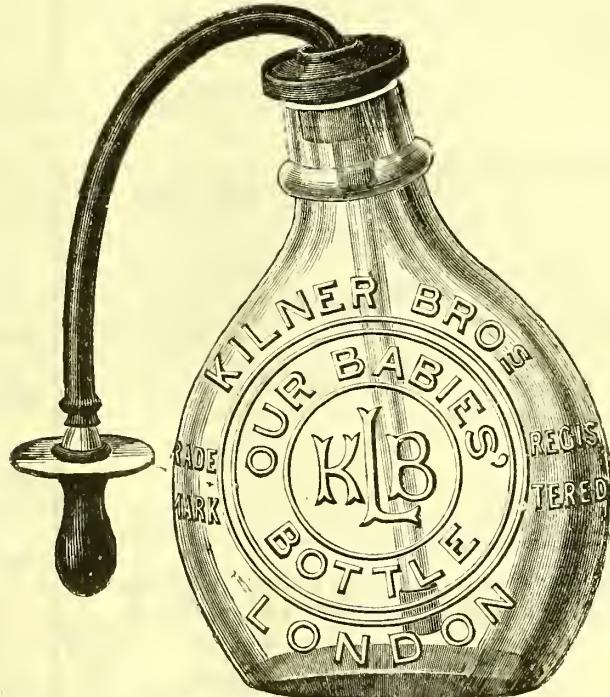
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

AND

ACTIVE STILL.



FLAT—with Round Edges.



BOTTLES—All SIZES, SHAPES, & COLOURS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

BEST QUALITY.

SUITABLE FOR A HIGH-CLASS TRADE.

GREEN FLINT.

Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares, Rounds and Octagons (plain, graduated, and lettered),

3	4	6	8	12	16 oz.
9/6	9/6	11/-	11/-	16/-	20/6 per gross.

WHITE VIALS (Plain and Graduated),					
4/2	1	1 1/2	2	3	4 oz.

A second quality supplied at lower prices.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

Revised Price List (Illustrated), containing full particulars of above and many other kinds, sent on application to

KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

FRED. K. FINK & CO

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIALITIES: Glycerine — Gum Arabic —
Gum Tragacanth — Pure Beeswax — Honey.

THE "MORSTADT" Cachets

Are the most digestible, flexible, and elegant in the market, and are fast replacing all competitors. The Cachets are made to hold from 3 to 18 grains Quinine or Salicylic Acid.
MORSTADT'S CACHET CLOSING APPARATUS, to easily and speedily close 12 Cachets at one operation, from 1/- to 30/-.
SMALL APPARATUS, to fill and close 1 Cachet at a time, from 2/- to 8/-.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.

CINCHONA BARK AND CRUDE DRUGS.

SPECIALITIES OF
FREDK. GRAF, Drug Merchant,
65 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.
PRICES AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

HUGO LORENZ, 7, 8 Idol Lane, LONDON, E.C.

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

Pot. Bromide	Sugar of Milk
Do. Iodide	Acid Boracic
Do. Permanganate	Iodoform
S.V.R. in 40-gallon drums, pure tinned.	

JUNE'S HEALTH BATH SALT

A new refreshing and invigorating preparation which meets with a ready sale wherever introduced.

GOOD PROFIT GUARANTEED.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES & TERMS,
LANDOR, ANDERSON & CO., 165 FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

CRETA BRAND PRÆCIP.

Much Lighter and Finer than any other in the Market.

Prices and Samples on application to SOLE AGENTS—

H. E. Stevenson & Co.,
130 Southwark Street, LONDON, S.E.



EAU F. JOUVENCE, GOLDEN.

Producing Flaxen Golden Hair.

Gold Medal, PARIS, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

This is a very superior article. In Bottles at 3/-, 6/-, & 10/-
All Wholesale Houses, or direct from

E. H. THIELLAY

Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON S.E.
(SHOWROOM AT CHAING CROSS HOTEL.) [3]

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES, BOXED.

Sample Dozen 8/- — Carriage Paid.

TESTIMONIALS FROM

Madame Georgina Burns,
J. T. Ainslie Walker, F.C.S.,
F. Sharples, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

VENIOS
ORAL CREAM
FOR THE
TEETH
PREPARED BY
LUTHENI & CO. BLACKBURN, Eng

Sample Tube, 1/- Post Free

PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST & PUREST.

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OILS.

APPLY TO
AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Invaluable

for
Cyclists,
Footballers,
Golfers,

RYPONA

For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sprains, &c.; for Cuts, Wounds,
Boils, and Skin Affections.
Of all Chemists and Patent Medicino
Vendors—
Liniment, 1/- & 19/-; Ointment, 7/-d.
Wholesale of

Athletes,
and
anyone
liable to a
Chill.

J. SANGER & SONS, 2 Winsley Street, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

See page 46 (bottom folio) of "The Chemist and Druggist," December 1, 1894.

TO LET.

NESS & COMPANY, DARLINGTON

SPECIALISTS IN
SHEEP DIPS (Fluid, Paste,
Powder) and DISINFECTANTS

Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago, and Four Gold Medals.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND SAMPLES

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE

Sole Purveyors to Spiers & Pond (Lim.)

THORNTON-PICKARD

CATALOGUE
POST FREE

ARE THE
SIMPLEST & BEST.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Time & Inst., from 18/-; Snap Shot, from 10/-; Focal

Plane, from 8/-.

THE THORNTON-PICKARD MFG COMPANY,
ALTRINCHAM, NEAR MANCHESTER.



ARTHUR A. BARRETT, MESSINA,

Not in connection with any other Barrett in Messina.

ESSENCES, ALMONDS, SULPHUR, SQUILLS.

Shipments to all Parts of the World.

Telegrams: "Cerboy Messina."

"SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL"

TRADE MARK.



TOOTH STOPPING.

P. A. STEVENS, Surgeon-Dentist,
72 MANSFIELD ROAD, N.W.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER.

Registered—No. 2745

Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with their own name.
A sample box of 3d. sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample free.

**GLENDENNING'S
BEEF AND MALT WINE.**
THE FINEST PREPARATION OF THE KIND IN THE MARKET.
Prices and terms on application. Agents appointed.
W. GLENDENNING & SONS, Importers of Special Wines for Invalids,
9 GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Established 1867.

This Space is Let for a Series to
SAUNDERS BROTHERS,
Manufacturing Chemists, &c.
Offices: 6 ROCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.
Keen Buyers of all CHEMICALS, DRUGS, and
SUNDRIES should write for Quotations.
ENOUGH FOR THE WISE.

**KNEIPP—MALT—COFFEE
OF THE KATHREINER COMPANY.**
The best Breakfast Beverage. Valuable for Invalids, Convalescents, and
all delicate people. Strongly recommended for all nervous complaints.
Price 7/6 per dozen Pound Packets.
Agent for Great Britain—
W. ERHARDT, of 7 Bury Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

Yanatas
(REGISTERED).

THE ABSOLUTE PREVENTATIVE OF SEA SICKNESS.
Wholesale Agents—**DAKIN BROTHERS,** 87A Leadenhall St., LONDON.

WATSON & WATES'
93, LEADENHALL ST. ... **CELEBRATED** ... LONDON, E.C.
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES
KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
SUITABLE SELECTIONS INSURING QUICK RETURNS.

The Leading House for Novelties and Originalities in way of Cabinet Work.
The FIRST to introduce the Vertical "Acme," "Duplex" (or Pay Case), "Pedestal," and "Unique" Cases, absolutely their
OWN DESIGNS, the superiority of which is marked by the imitation of other houses.
*The above insure the Best Possible Display in little space. Constructed to any position
perfectly FREE OF COST. SEE WHAT CHEMISTS SAY.*

HALL'S COCA WINE

3/6 Size - 26/- per Case (1 doz.)
2/0 Size - 30/- per Case (2 doz.)

Can be obtained through the Wholesale Houses, or from the Proprietors,

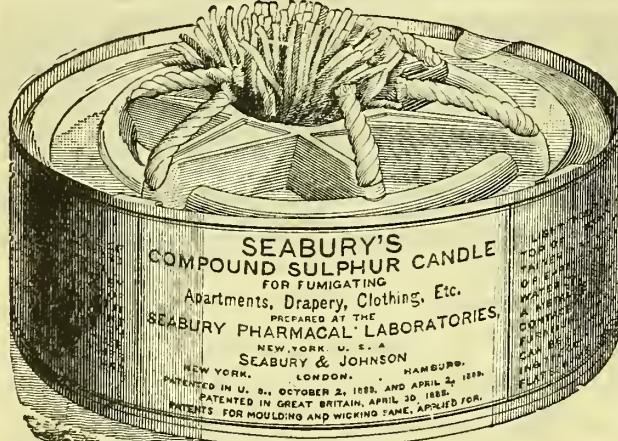
STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON.

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES

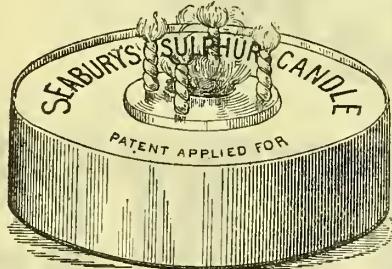
(PATENTED)

are the safest, surest, and most convenient form in which Sulphur can be burned indoors, for

DISINFECTION BY FUMIGATION.



Large Size, retailing at 1s.



Small Size, retailing at 6d.

This popular size of the SEABURY SULPHUR CANDLE is in a permeable container which absorbs the water in which it stands, and thus, bringing the water into actual contact with the burning sulphur, the candle really becomes a
NASCENT SULPHUROUS ACID CANDLE.

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES may be ordered through any Wholesale House, but it is important to specify **Seabury's**, as in many cases mistakes have been reported.



Medical men are everywhere ordering SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES (which burn readily and safely) as the most reliable means of disinfection extant after

Diphtheria
Typhoid Fever

Scarlet Fever
and other

Small Pox
Infectious Diseases

FASSETT & JOHNSON, Sole Representatives of
SEABURY & JOHNSON.

LONDON OFFICES & WAREHOUSE, 32 & 33 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.



LINT AND COTTON WOOL.

			per lb.	1/3	1/2½	1/2	1/1
				Not Less than 14 lbs.	Not Less than 56 lbs.	Not Less than 112 lbs.	
No. O.	Hospital Lint	...	...	1/3	1/2½	1/2	1/1
„ 1.	Surgeons' Lint	...	„	1/6	1/5	1/4	1/3
„ 2.	„ „ super.	...	„	1/9	1/8	1/7	1/6
„ 3.	“Velvet Pile” Lint	...	„	2/-	1/11	1/10	1/9
No. O.	Cotton Wool, Absorbent		„	1/-	11½d.	11d.	10½d.
„ 1.	„ Rolled in Tissue		„	1/2	1/1½	1/1	1/-
„ 2.	„ „ super.		„	1/4	1/3	1/2	1/1
„ 3.	„ extra quality		„	1 6	1 5	1/4	1 3

Subject to 5 per cent. Discount.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

ALL SHAPES—Round, Square, Flat, and Ovals, including “Oldham Flats” and Direct Squares with Round Corners.

PLAIN OR GRADUATED.

	3	4	6	8	10	12	16	20	Ounces.
ORDINARY	...	8/-	8/-	9/6	9/6	12/-	13 6	18 6	21 6 per gross.
BEST QUALITY	9 6	9 6	10 9	10 9	13 6	16/-	21/-	24/-	„
QUININE TINT	9/6	9/6	10/9	10/9	13/6	16/-	21/-	24/-	„
WHITE FLINT	12/-	13/-	14/-	14/-	17/6	19/6	25/-	30/-	„

Subject to 5 per cent. Discount.

Original Crates of 6 gross, which can be Assorted SIZES but not Assorted Qualities, sent direct, carriage paid, from our Glass Works to any railway station or port in Great Britain and Ireland.

On Orders of not less than 12 gross, of One Size or Assorted, a rebate of 1/- per gross on above prices will be made.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 149 DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Postal Address:
AYRTON & SAUNDERS, LIVERPOOL.

Telegraphic Address:
“SUNDRIES LIVERPOOL.”

Telephone No.
423.

Another Seed Story.



ND it's true—according to the books. Meissonier, the great French painter, was a passionate lover of flowers, and his head gardener was considered one of the highest living authorities on Seeds at that time. One day Meissonier was boasting to two gentlemen of the cleverness of this gardener, saying that it did not matter what seed was put before him, but he could identify it. The two gentlemen made up their minds to try him, and procured for the purpose the hard roe of a herring, which they carefully dried and rubbed into imitation seeds. These they put into a neat seed pocket, and again called upon the great painter, who sent at once for the gardener. The packet of so-called seeds being put before him, he carefully examined them, and mentioned some outlandish botanical title as being the likely name, but thought it would be better to try them in the hothouse first, if the gentlemen would come in a fortnight's time. So it was left until the appointed time arrived, when all four assembled together and proceeded to the hothouse. A series of small pots were then shown by the gardener, each one covered with a smaller pot. As they neared them, the gardener knocked off the top pots and revealed a row of fish-heads just coming through the soil. A label bore the words "Herenga Vulgaris," and the gardener said, "Gentlemen, they have come up *true to name*." Of course Meissonier stormed and furied, and sacked his gardener, and forgave him the next day—for who could blame him long?—and all ended happily.

We claim on behalf of the "Wingel Lion" Penny Packets of Seeds that they will come up TRUE TO NAME. Many people say, "How can you put in Penny Packets expensive seeds like Crown Aster, Camellia Flowered Balsam, Carnation, Musk, Tobacco Plant, Brompton Stock, &c.?" We claim to do so, and to supply the Best Obtainable Seed of New Growth, and in quantity sufficient in every case to bring forth a Plentiful Supply of Flowers or Vegetables, as the case may be.

Chemists will do well to stock and push our Brand of Seeds. They will give satisfaction, and yield a handsome profit, at the same time making a bright and attractive show. With orders for 5 gross and upwards we send, free, a beautifully printed showplate, and with all orders a good supply of window-bills and pamphlets are forwarded.

Kindly send us your address, so that we may have the pleasure of forwarding lists and samples.

POTTER & CLARKE.

Artillery Lane,
London, E.

REVISED JANUARY, 1895.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, ISSUED HALF-YEARLY.

NO TRAVELLERS!

Their Expenses Given to Buyers.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

PACKED DRUGS & PERFUMERY.

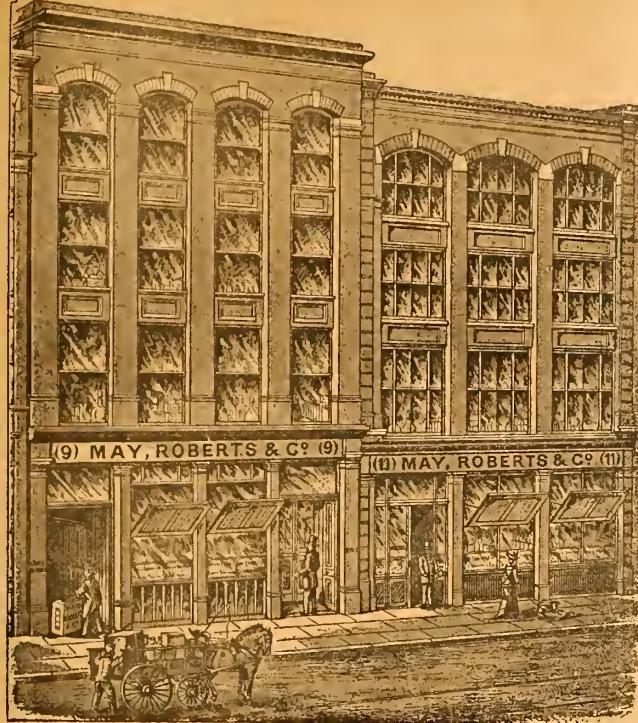
PATENT MEDICINES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

List sent Post Free on receipt of Business Card.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

COMPARISON OF PRICES. SEND SAMPLE ORDER.



DUTCH DROPS (GENUINE),

AS IMPORTED FROM HOLLAND.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., Sole Consignees, 9 & 11 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, E.C.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.



MAY, ROBERTS & CO. have been appointed Special Agents for the above celebrated single-fluid Hair Dye.

Retail ...	2/-	...	...	Less than 1 dozen	...	14/6
„ ...	2/-	...	...	Not less than 1 dozen...	14/-	
„ ...	2/-	...	...	Not less than 12 dozen	12/11	

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON.

Cadbury's Cocoa ABSOLUTELY PURE therefore BEST.

Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*
NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCOAS.

Apollinaris

Hunyadi János

Friedrichshall

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Single Cases Delivered in London, and, at the Same Prices,
Carriage Paid, to any Railway Station.

APPLY TO

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, 4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.

The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

THE ADVANTAGES

Of advertising in this Supplement should be kept in mind by Transfer Agents and Valuers; by Wholesale Houses and Contract Agencies; by Pharmacists desirous of selling Businesses, or of buying them; by those who want Assistants, or who are seeking Situations. For all such it is the medium which gives the smartest results, and its unique method of circulation has secured for it a surprising popularity. Space for displayed advertisements can be obtained on application to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.
CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£1,300.—LONDON (South).—Very old-established Wholesale Business; very profitable select trade; returns about £1,300 yearly; *profits 25 per cent. net*; the business can be greatly increased by an energetic man; convenient premises; the full investigation of the business is invited; full particulars on application.

2.—£800.—LONDON (Suburban South).—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; old-established middle-class trade; returns about £800 yearly; *profits good*; very little opposition; well-fitted shop; stock good; very convenient house, with private entrance; price £700, or offer.

3.—£350.—CLERKENWELL.—Retail and Prescribing Business; well-established; returns about £350 under management; the returns can be greatly increased by an energetic man; good position; single-fronted shop, nicely fitted; convenient house, on lease; price £230, or offer.

4.—£600.—LONDON, N.W.—Dispensing and Retail Business; chiefly cash; returns £600 yearly; single-fronted well fitted shop; house convenient, on lease, at moderate rental; price £450, or open to an offer.

5.—£500.—LONDON, E. (Death vacancy).—Very profitable Business, situate in good business locality; average returns about £500 yearly; double-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany; house in good repair, contains 9 rooms and shop; price £100 to an early purchaser.

6.—£800.—LONDON (Eastern suburb).—Good-class Business, situate in good residential neighbourhood; population increasing; capital position; returns between £700 and £800 yearly; modern fitted shop, double-fronted, ample stock, convenient 6-roomed house; price £600 or offer.

7.—£750.—LONDON, N.E.—Middle-class Retail and Prescribing Business, situate in main thoroughfare; position good; returns, present rate, £750 yearly; *gross profits 50 per cent.*; fairly well fitted shop, single-fronted; convenient house, with garden; price £350; serious illness cause of sale.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.
N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, from £200 to £500.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT

Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, LEICESTER.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS, 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

NO CHARGE TO BUYERS

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

£800 returns.—LEICESTER.—Large district; General, Retail, Prescribing, &c.; capable of considerable increase; price £650, or goodwill, £75, and valuation.

£500 returns.—MANCHESTER.—Exceptionally profitable Light Suburban Retail; rent £22; price £225.

£600 returns.—BIRMINGHAM.—Death vacancy; well adapted for pushing trade; smart man could double in 6 months; valuation about £300.

£600.—STAFFS.—Light Retail and Prescribing; good opening for Heavy or Wholesale; valuation about £400.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,
80 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO VENDORS.

VENDORS are particularly requested to note that in placing their Businesses in our hands for disposal, they are not required to sign an agreement, whereby they may become liable to pay two commissions. Our forms for particulars (which have always remained the same) and terms may be had on application.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—LANCASHIRE.—First-class Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £1,500; net profit £550; price £1,400 or valuation terms arranged.

2.—SOUTH WALES.—Retail and Prescribing, combined with Wines and Spirits; returns £2,000; price £1,400; Partnership entertained.

3.—SCARBOROUGH.—Good-class Retail and Prescribing Business; returns average about £600; splendid position; price £350, or valuation.

4.—YORKSHIRE.—Retail Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,000; same hands 20 years; retiring; price £800 or offer.

5.—BIRKENHEAD.—Retail and Prescribing Business; excellent position; returns £400; good house; shop well stocked; price £200.

6.—DEVONSHIRE.—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,300; price £800, or valuation.

7.—KENT.—Old-established Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £650; net profit £270; rent £40; price £450.

8.—SURREY.—Unopposed Business; returns £350; rent £30; good house and garden; price valuation, about £150.

9.—LONDON (West-end).—Nucleus of a high-class Pharmacy; returns £400, can be trebled; price £400, or offer.

10.—LONDON, W.—First-class Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £1,400; net profit £450; price £1,100, or offer.

11.—LONDON, N. (Suburb).—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,300; net rent £25, long lease; price £800.

12.—LONDON, W.—Middle-class Business, in main road; returns £1,300; net profit £370; price £800.

VALUATIONS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Transfer Agents, and Valuers,
9 NEW CANNON ST., MANCHESTER,

Have enquiry, amongst others smaller, for a Business ranging from £1,000 to £1,500 returns, by immediate intending purchaser.

Have Businesses for disposal as follows, with approximate amounts required:—

High-class Pharmacy, Manchester (outskirts); Portsmouth, £240; Co. Durham, £200; St. Helens, £125; Manchester, £400; Dalton-in-Furness, £380; Maidenhead, £75; Liverpool, £250, £200, £275; Cardigan, £500; Heywood, £530; Darwen, £450; Blackburn, £220; Hyde, £120; Burnley, £120; Wallsend, £350; Highbridge, £275; Leicestershire, £700; Scarborough £150; Derby, £125; Cleethorpes, £300; Redditch, £150; Torquay, £280; Kendal (exceptionally cheap), £100; Birmingham, £400 and £200; Market Drayton, £500; Newton Abbott, £300; Paddington, £200; Accrington, £80; Kensington, £800; Enfield, £425; Camden Town, £600; Manchester, £150; Essex, £1,000; Stockton-on-Tees, £200; Huddersfield, £800; and others confidential.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address—“TOMTOM.”

JUDD & MANNERS

(Successors to CROCKER & CO.),

TRADE VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS,
AND ACCOUNTANTS,

76 CANNON STREET

(ADJOINING CANNON STREET STATION),

LONDON, E.C.

HOME COUNTY.—Old-established Retail and Prescribing trade, in pleasant market town; returns £2,000; net profit £700; price £2,000; good house, handsome pharmacy, and valuable inventory.

YORKSHIRE.—Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £1,500; price £1,100, or valuation terms can be arranged.

MIDDLESEX.—An old-established light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,400; price £1,200, or valuation can be arranged.

SURREY.—Light Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £400; price £200; good position in main road.

KENT.—Market town; Cash Retail and Prescribing trade; returns £700, at full prices; good house, well situate in main street; price £600.

HOME COUNTY (near London).—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in first-class position for a pushing trade; returns £600; price £400; long lease at low rent.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Country Retail Business; returns £1,200; price £1,000; illness cause of sale; good position in the centre of the market-place.

LONDON (West-end).—An old-established high-class Dispensing and Family Business; returns £1,300; very profitable and thoroughly sound; purchase by valuation can be arranged.

SALOP.—Country Retail, in best position in market town, with good house; returning £400; to a quick buyer, £105.

MIDLANDS.—Retail and Dispensing, returning over £500; price £300.

LONDON (West-end).—Old-established Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing, in busy spot; returns £400; price £325; a decided bargain.

VALUATIONS PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

FERGUSON & OSBORNE

56 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON

(Next Door to Bow Church),

CHEMISTS' VALUERS,

Transfer Agents & Partnership Negotiators.

25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

The only Transfer Agency in England conducted by Pharmaceutical Chemists. We pay particular attention to Valuations.

The Stocktaking is of vital importance, consequently it receives the personal attention of the Principals as well as the Valuing. We are prepared to refer gentlemen to clients for whom we have acted within the last five years.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Businesses examined in Town or Country for Vendors or Purchasers, and an opinion on value given for a moderate and inclusive fee.

Particulars of Businesses for Sale on application; describe your requirements.

Terms for Valuations or Transfer supplied.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Offices—56 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

INDIA.—Qualified Assistant required for Chemist's and General business; must be young, single, temperate (abstainer preferred), and energetic: 4 years' agreement; second-class passage paid out, and free board and lodging provided; salary per calendar month—first year, 125*s.*; second year, 150*s.*; third year, 175*s.*; fourth year, 200*s.* Apply, stating full particulars, to "Quetta," c/o Messrs. Street & Co., Cornhill, London, E.C.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway Road, N.—Wanted an Assistant Dispenser, not over 30 years of age; Hall qualification preferred; salary £60 with luncheon. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the undersigned, on or before Tuesday, 19th instant.

February 4th, 1895.

LEWIS H. GLENTON KERR, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

JUNIOR: 4½ years' experience in Torquay. Nowell, Priory Tower, Paignton.

AS Junior; aged 20; highest references. "Chemist," 8 Liscard Road, Liscard, Cheshire.

QUALIFIED: aged 26; first-class experience. Bell, 21 Grange Mount, Birkenhead.

JUNIOR: aged 18; 3 years' good experience; passed Preliminary. T. M. Darroll, Clun, Salop.

QUALIFIED Manager, in good Stores; now disengaged. "Chemicus," Sanger's, Oxford Street, W.

JUNIOR: disengaged; 6 years' experience; good references. Flynn, High Street, New Brompton.

JUNIOR: 20; 4 years' experience; good references. Davies, Rock House, Pontardawe, Swansea.

EVENING work wanted; Major qualification; good experience. Henry, 16 Lloyd Square, W.C.

JUNIOR: 22; disengaged; knowledge of Photography. Morris, 5 Brynmair Towyn, N. Wales.

PART-TIME: evenings off; Surgery or Junior; near college. R. B., 11 Bellcote Road, Sunderland.

JUNIOR: disengaged; 4½ years' experience. "Opopanax," c/o Mrs. Jones, 80 King Street, Southport.

YOUTH; 8 years' experience, Wholesale, Retail; references. "Dispenser," 46 Bilton Street, York.

JUNIOR: 21; 6½ years' experience; London preferred. "Icthyol," 56 Cobden Street, Peterborough.

JUNIOR Assistant or Dispenser; qualified; aged 22; references. G. A., 37 Grosvenor Street, Crewe.

WHOLESALE or Export, Wet or Dry; experienced. Forbes, The Village, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.

LOCUM-TENENS: aged 28; disengaged; Extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, London, S.E.

ASSISTANT: 22; 6 years' experience; outdoors preferred. "Alpha," 81 Woodchurch Road, Birkenhead.

JUNIOR: 20; 4 years' good-class Retail and Dispensing experience. "Hudy," Higham Ferrers, Northants.

PART-TIME: Junior, tall, 21; 2 evenings and 12 hours weekly. Truscott, 60 Masou's Hill, Bromley, Kent.

LOCUM: qualified; 27; height 5 ft. 11 in.; disengaged; good references. W. B. B., 25 Dix's Field, Exeter.

MANAGER; married; temperate; tall; first-class experience. Clark, 5 Linacre Road, Litherland, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 23; tall; good experience and reference; disengaged. Miller, Bawenthwite, Keswick.

WHOLESALE.—Forwarding Clerk seeks engagement; highest references. "Salol," 138 Dufferin Street, E.O.

REASONABLE terms.—Locum (indoors); Manager or Assistant (outdoors); qualified. 36 Wrexhamfechan, Wrexham.

MANAGER; 20 years' experience; qualified. "Active," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Dispenser; whole or part-time; West-end experience; highest references. "Statin," 129 Glengall Road, Kilburn, N.W.

PART-TIME, every evening, or one or two evenings a week, or Friday and Saturday only. "Chemist," 82 Crowndale Road.

IMMEDIATELY.—Manager (Locum or Permanent); qualified; experienced. "Chemist," Heaton House, Ackworth, Pontefract.

MORNING or Afternoon; London; Junior; good experience. W. T., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR: aged 20; height 6 ft.; excellent references; Liverpool or vicinity preferred. C. Davies, Rhw Goch, Tal-y-bont, Conway.

WHOLESALE: 23; Sundries preferred; good all-round experience; first-class reference. "Chemicus," 58 Princes Street, Southport.

MANAGER or outdoor Assistant; varied experience; Prescriber and Extractor; moderate salary. "Statin," Baubury Villa, Putney.

DISENGAGED: Junior; 21½ years; 6 years' experience; large town preferred; outdoors. Cleave, c/o Mr. Weston, Chemist, Harrogate.

MANAGER or Senior; 29; qualified; disengaged; West-end and Country experience. X. Y., 16 Victoria Road, Victoria Park, N.E.

AS Manager or Assistant; good experience in Prescribing and General country practice; moderate salary. J. W., 155 Colne Road, Burnley.

ASSISTANT, Good-class; Mixed country; 5½ years previous. 2 years last situation; height 6 ft. 1 in.; aged 33. Z., Wooldridge, Billingshurst.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; good class; end March; Edinburgh preferred. 148/6, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 24; disengaged; good all-round experience; brisk business, and outdoors preferred. Fletcher, 25 Hertlet Road, Holloway, N.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; married; country preferred; West End and provincial experience; good reference. E. B., 45 Kensington High Street, W.

MANAGER of Branch or otherwise; qualified; married; 12 years Manager of one of the first West-end Dispensing businesses. H. S., 42 Priory Park Road, N.W.

ASSISTANT requires situation; aged 30; 12 years' experience; Tooth-extractor; thoroughly practical Photographer; medalist; unqualified. 108 Chestergate, Stockport.

AS Junior; 20; 5 ft. 7 in.; 4½ years' high-class Dispensing and Retail business; outdoors; excellent reference; Liverpool or Suburbs. Coates, c/o Pearson, Chemist, Waterloo, Liverpool.

SITUATION wanted with Chemist's Wholesale or Retail: can make special Gelatinous Capsules (Flexible), and would help in Dispensing. A. V., 17 Walter's Road, South Norwood, S.E.

TRAVELLER; smart, gentlemanly man, qualified, Minor exam., seeks appointment; first-class house only; highest references; good security. "Mercurins," c/o Flack, Chemist, Stevenage.

TRAVELLER, calling on Mineral Water Makers, Chemists, &c., Town and Country, requires re-engagement. Address, 157/12, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Medical Men and Chemists.—Wanted, by the Widow of a Chemist, situation as useful Housekeeper; domestic and economical; highest references given; aged 50. R. B., 401 Edgware Road, W.

JUNIOR, aged 20, height 5 ft. 9 in., seeks situation in provincial town, where good experience may be gained; highest references; disengaged March 4. Lord, c/o Start, Chemist, Long Eaton, Nottingham.

MANAGERSHIP, permanent or temporary; qualified; disengaged; abstainer; terms moderate; references excellent; suburbs, country, or seaside. Davies, 53 Great Western Street, Wednesbury.

ASSISTANT; 8 years' varied experience; good Extractor; Photographic; age 24; height 5 ft. 10 in.; disengaged; permanency; outdoor. "Cortex," Carmichael, Queen's Road, Clarendon Park, Leicester.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ACHEMIST having some Specialities that are commanding a steady sale, would be glad to hear of some one with capital to assist in developing the same for our mutual benefit. C. H., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, an active Junior, about 21; Welsh. Apply, stating usual particulars, to T. Richards, Chemist, Porth.

WANTED, a smart energetic Assistant; good salesman; used to modern store trading. Bowden's Drug Stores, 208 Edgware Road, W.

WANTED for Upper India, Chemist's Assistant; aged not over 25. For particulars apply to Davidge & Long, 68 Basinghall Street, London.

SMART Assistant wanted for London, S.W.; age not over 30; single. Apply personally before 12 on Saturday to Bishop's Drug Company, 460 Holloway Road, N.

WANTED, a qualified Chemist, to take entire charge of and work the business; salary £110 (outdoors), with commission on sales above a given sum. Apply, Howell, Westgate Pharmacy, Newport, Mon.

WANTED, Dispenser and Bookkeeper to a Surgeon; hours, 2 to 5 and 6 to 9; age not over 30; state experience, references, and salary required; letters only. Address, "Surgeon," 233 Maida Vale, W.

JUNIOR, one who is qualified and can Extract Teeth preferred, in a good-class country business; easy hours; salary, to commence, £30. M.P.S., Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

AN Assistant, with Minor qualification, to manage a Mixed Retail business on the banks of the Tyne. Apply, giving full particulars, to "Radix," c/o John Ismay & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MANAGER; small Branch; single; must be steady, pushing, and obliging; suitable for one who wishes to study; full particulars and photograph. Savage & Co., The Pharmacy, Rottingdean, near Brighton.

JUNIOR: indoors; must have good references; personal application preferred; if by letter state age, salary required, references, when disengaged, and enclose carte (to be returned). Bunker, 135 Great Dover Street, S.E.

SHORTHAND Correspondence Clerk wanted by a firm of Wholesale Druggists; good writing and some knowledge of the trade indispensable. Apply, by letter, 157/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, aged about 23, for high-class Retail and Dispensing business. Reply, stating experience, &c., and enclosing photo (to be returned), to T. Woodruff, Ph.C., 43 Lapwing Lane, Withington, Manchester.

WANTED, a smart, qualified Assistant, for a high-class Colonial business; passage paid out; salary progressive; climate healthy. Apply, with full particulars, to 248/74, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, thoroughly competent man for Chemist's and Dentist's business; must be thoroughly well up in Dentistry and Prescribing; good salary given to a good man. 156/16, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Junior Assistant required; 3 years' engagement, at progressive salary; an Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society preferred. Apply, C. S., c/o Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, 101 Whitecross Street, London, E.C.

FOR BOMBAY.—Wanted, a smart active Assistant, with Minor qualification, of good address, aged about 24; single; liberal salary; passage paid out. Apply by letter, Treacher & Co. (Limited), 38A King William Street, London Bridge, E.C.

TRAVELLER wanted by provincial Wholesale Drug house to represent them in North of England and Scotland; man with good connection on that ground liberally treated with. Apply, "Drugs," c/o May & Baker, Garden Wharf, Battersea, London.

AJUNIOR Assistant, accustomed to high-class Dispensing business; thoroughly steady; abstainer; about 22 years of age. Address, with full particulars, age, height, salary required, and references, enclosing photo, to Mr. Vizer, 154 Marine Parade, Brighton.

WANTED, a Junior, capable of taking part charge of a Mixed Village business. Reply, stating salary required, references (which must be good), age, and other usual particulars (i.e., if qualified, married, &c.), to R. W. Peach, Chemist, Douington, near Spalding.

IMMEDIATELY, a smart reliable Assistant wanted, for night work; good opportunity for one studying. Apply, 35 Haymarket, S.W.

WANTED, a gentlemanly English Assistant, desirous of learning German, as Volontaire in G. A. Boxberg's Apotheke at Kissingen, Germany, the well-known fashionable watering-place. Apply, with full particulars, to G. Kraft, Boxberg's Apotheke, Bad Kissingen, Germany.

ASSISTANT (indoors) wanted immediately for a Mixed business; must have good appearance and obliging manners; state salary required, also age, height, and references, and enclose photo, which will be returned. Stanton & Sons, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Peterborough.

QUALIFIED Assistant; indoors; about 25; must be of good appearance and address, a neat, quick, and accurate Dispenser, and a good Counterman, and having first-class experience; good references required. Apply, personally, to T. F. Elton, 28 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.

REQUIRED, a steady, competent Assistant, about 22 or 23, of good appearance and address; need not be qualified if of business-like habits. Apply, with particulars of age, height, experience, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo, to W. V. Wright, Broadway, Hammersmith.

LIVERPOOL Workhouse Infirmary.—Wanted, Assistant Dispenser; aged about 23; Minor qualification; indoors; salary £50; laundry free; hours short. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent, not later than February 22, to H. J. Hagger, Vestry Clerk, Parish Offices, Liverpool.

WANTED, qualified man (married) for small branch business at Scarside; must be a good Prescriber and Extractor; thoroughly satisfactory references indispensable; wife must be capable of undertaking the letting of furnished apartments. Apply, M.P.S., 12 Dawes Road, Wallham Green, S.W.

AWELL-RECOMMENDED indoor Assistant required, not under 23 years of age, accustomed to Dispensing, Prescribing, and country Retail; one only kept. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, experience, and salary required, enclosing photo (to be returned), to A. Worts, Chemist, Harwich, Essex.

ASSISTANT, reliable, outdoors, aged about 23, single, for a good Country Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural business; neat and active counterman; moderate hours, no Sunday duty, close Wednesdays 4 P.M.; apprentice kept. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary, carte (returned), to W. Boor, Wisbech.

WANTED, in a Midland market town, an energetic, qualified, single-handed indoor Assistant; an Extractor, and accustomed to good-class country trade, seeking a permanency preferred. Address, stating salary, age, height, and references, enclosing photo, 147/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHESTERFIELD.—Wanted, qualified Manager; present manager taking up another branch; must be young, energetic, accustomed both to town and country trade, and able to manage brisk Middle-class business. State age, references, and salary required, to Jesse Boot, Managing Directors, Boot's (Limited), Nottingham.

WANTED, qualified Manager, at once, for North Wales watering-place; rooms provided on the premises; must be well recommended and trustworthy, a good Prescriber, &c.; a good man would be liberally dealt with. Apply, with full particulars, experience, salary required, to "Chemist," Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, Loudon, E.C.

WANTED, in Manchester district, qualified Assistant, about 25, for quick Retail trade; must be active and obliging, and of good address; one used to Store trade preferred; salary, 40s. per week and commission; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, experience, and full references, to 156/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SUNDRIES.—Wanted, Assistant to take charge of Sundries Department, including Surgical Instruments, in old-established Wholesale Drug concern; must have had experience in putting up packed drugs, and proprietary articles. Reply, stating age, salary expected, and giving copies of testimonials, 226/1, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLERS calling on Chemists in London and country can hear of a good Commission upon the sales of the best Patent Feeding-bottles in the market, which is sure to sell it only introduced by sample: will secure good profits at cutting prices to Retailers. Apply, stating ground covered, to "Regulate," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TWO Qualified Managers and Unqualified Assistant required; must invest by themselves or friends £100; share of profits, entirely without risk; good dividends; substantial renumeration; applications from reliable and capable men only invited to apply; two Directors also required. Address, letter only, to Smith, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOREWOMAN.—The services of a young person are required to take charge of the Preparation room; must be accustomed to the putting-up of Chemists' specialities, and competent to take charge of a number of girls; experience in a similar capacity necessary. Apply personally, at 6 P.M., Harrold's Stores (Limited), 101 &c. Brompton Road, S.W. Richard Burbidge, Managing Director.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

GOOD opening for young man about to commence; shop and house, rent £18; 5,000 inhabitants, nice country town, within 30 miles of London. T. E. Young, Myrtle Villas, Hughenden Road, High Wycombe.

LONDON Suburban Business for Sale; doing £380, and increasing: 8 rooms and shop, cellar, &c.; lease 13 years; splendidly fitted and well stocked. "Lux," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DEATH vacancy.—Retail Cash Chemist and Druggist to be disposed of at valuation, or offer; situation in Central Birmingham; good opportunity of increasing returns. Apply, S. Grieves, 17 Jamaica Row, Birmingham.

MUST be Sold, Prescribing and General Light Retail Business; in main Road Lancashire town; returning £350; rent very low; lease would be given; inspection invited. Full particulars, apply "Ferri," Raines & Co., York.

FOR immediate Disposal.—Genuine Retail and Prescribing Business in rapidly-increasing seaport on East coast; no opposition; price £160. All particulars from "Crele," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR Sale, on very easy terms, an old-established Chemist's Business, situate No. 82 Copenhagen Street, Islington; fittings and bottles, &c., but no stock; very convenient corner house. Apply, before 10 or after 6, W. G. R., 20 Richmond Road, Islington.

LONDON Suburb.—Retail Dispensing and Prescribing Business in middle-class neighbourhood; main road; good house and bath-room (hot and cold); price £300 or valuation of stock and fixtures. Pond, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.E.—Good-class, profitable Ready-money Business; returns under management, £12 per week, price £200; suitable for an unqualified man; convenient house, on lease; full investigation offered "Rex," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

To be Sold, cheap, an old-established Chemist Business, in a large town near London; doing a good trade with good profits; a first-class opportunity for enterprising man; shop handsomely fitted; in best part of the town; low rental. Apply, D. K. Somers, 12 Green's End, Woolwich.

AT value of Stock and Fixtures, about £200; brisk Retail doing over £400 in a busy London thoroughfare; Proprietaries and small returns; good reason for disposal; low rent and commanding position. Apply, 23/4, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SCOTLAND.—Chemist's Business for sale; handsome and well-fitted shop; suitable for high-class Store trade; rare opportunity for an "up-to-date" Chemist; full particulars and reasons for disposal given to genuine purchasers. Apply, A. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Chemist's Business for Sale near London: well-fitted shop; rent £32 on lease; busy thoroughfare; rare chance; small capital only required; offers requested for immediate sale; opening for Dentist. Address, "Mortar," c/o Thomas Ingle, Esq., 28 Queen Street, Cannon Street.

DEATH Vacancy.—Small Business in busy part of large Midland town; returns can easily be much increased; suit elderly man; good Prescriber; price at valuation; this is a genuine chance; business has lost ground during illness of proprietor. "Drugs," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SMALL Country Drug Business in West of England; present proprietor retiring on account of age; average returns £600 per annum; net profits about £200; good business premises and capital dwelling-house; lease can be had 7, 14, or 21 years. Apply T. D., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

To CHEMISTS.—Neat, well-fitted shop, handsome fixtures (by Treble), will be sold a bargain; situated in good populous district, with good opening to Docks; has returned £15 weekly, in good hands; low rent; inspection invited. Apply, Ganteg, Plymouth Road, Penarth, Cardiff. Development of Docks, see *Western Mail*, Jan. 23.

CHEMIST'S and Druggist's.—For immediate disposal, the old-established Business successfully carried on for upwards of 30 years by Mr. N. Cunliffe, retired, and for the last 10 months by the late Mr. Fred Hewitt, deceased, situate 41 Crook Street, Bolton, Lancashire. Full particulars may be had from Mr. W. Hewitt, 173 Chorley New Road, Bolton.

£1,200.—A good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, about 7 miles from London, returning about £1,300 full prices, except patents; 10-roomed house; rent £80. This Business is quite unopposed and is out of the way of the Stores, therefore worth special attention. 157, 11, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

NEWLY-ESTABLISHED Dispensing and Prescribing Business, in pleasant suburb of Birmingham; commanding corner position; increasing neighbourhood; must improve; suit beginner or elderly man; proprietor wanting larger affair; house good and distinct from shop; agents not treated with. Address, "Sacch," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

F. J. BRETT, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester, has cash buyers for Businesses returning from £500 to £1,500. Send particulars in confidence.

WANTED, good General Retail; returns from £700 to £1,200; not particular as to locality, so long as it is healthy; would entertain Partnership. "Cash," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED at once, a Prescribing and Dispensing Business, showing a net profit of £200 or more annually, in village or small country town. Send fullest particulars, in confidence, to "Alpba," 26 Wallace Road, Canonbury, London, N.

ALIGHT Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £800 to £1,200; a country preferred, but suburban Business would be entertained; advertiser would pay cash. "Carnaval," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a small Agricultural and Prescribing Business, in country town; West of England preferred; population about 10,000; price not to exceed £200. Apply to "Rhei," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED at once, Retail and Dispensing Business, or Agricultural and General Retail; Birmingham, or within 50 miles preferred; will invest £500 to £600. Full particulars, in confidence, to "Pharmacist," 131 Ladywood Road, Birmingham.

£10 BONUS will be paid to anyone pointing out real opening for starting good-class Drug Stores (if acted upon) in seaside or provincial town, or advertiser will purchase for cash a genuine Business returning from £800 to £1,200. "Immediate," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, in Midland or Western Counties, doing from £900 to £1,200 per annum; must bear strict investigation, and where purchaser could have a short insight into it before buying; no Agents; a convenient house essential. Apply, X. Y. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED to purchase a genuine high-class Dispensing and Retail Business in healthy town or watering-place on South or Southwest coast; returns between £1,000 and £1,300; no agents; good house essential; full price paid for genuine concern; Assistant, view to succession entertained; replies strictly confidential. "Ranunulus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TENDERS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR SALE.—The entire stock and fittings of a Chemist's shop; inspection invited. Tenders opened on the 21st instant; the highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. To view, apply Thomas Grime, 311 Bolton Road, Darwen.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHEMIST'S Shop-fittings for Sale; cost £250; offers for complete or part; all modern mahogany. Address, "Herbert," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

To Chemists.—The entire Fittings, Fixtures, and Stock of one of the handsomest fitted Chemists' shops in London to be sold a bargain, or part of the fixtures or stock separately. Apply to J. Hart, c/o Capper, Son & Co., 63 and 64 Gracechurch Street, City.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

N. WILLIAMS, The Modern Pharmacy, Waltham Cross, has a vacancy for an indoor Apprentice who has passed the Preliminary examination; premium required; every facility for learning the business thoroughly.

APPRENTICE.—F. H. Bowden, Pharmaceutical Chemist (by exam.), 13 Spring Gardens, Buxton, has a vacancy for a well-educated and gentlemanly youth as Apprentice; every opportunity for acquiring a sound knowledge of the business, under personal supervision of the proprietor; time for study and recreation allowed.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

JUNIOR: town or country; disengaged. T., 4 Church Street, Shore-ditch, E.C.

AS Assistant; 23; good experience; disengaged. L., 25 Southgate, Chichester.

ASSISTANT; 26; unqualified; 9 years' varied experience. 1 Plum-soll Street, E.

LOCUM-TENENS; 38; qualified; abstainer; disengaged. "Minor," 40 Palace Street, S.W.

PART-TIME; Junior; London experience; good reference. Pileher, Marsh Street, Ashford, Kent.

MINOR; 23; disengaged; 6 years' good experience; references. A.R., 11 Nursery Street, Pendleton.

DISPENSER to Medical man; qualified; aged 27; disengaged. "Medicus," 564 Fulham Road, S.W.

AS Junior; unqualified; Mixed business; outdoors. Address, "Caleis," 40 Aldenham Street, London, N.W.

ASSISTANT or Manager, view succession; married; qualified; aged 29. "Menthol," 23 Zion Street, Salford.

ASSISTANT or Manager; good all-round man; experienced. "Extractor," 22 Boaler Street, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT; qualified; aged 25; 3 years' West-end experience. "Trional," 15 Leander Road, Brixton, S.W.

AS Manager or Assistant; qualified; disengaged; good experience; aged 27. Jones, 7 Beauchamp Street, Cardif.

WANTED, situation as Dispenser and Bookkeeper to Surgeon; good references. Prince, 69 Ripon Street, Lincoln.

CAPE.—Representative requires additional Commissions, sharing expenses. "Africa," 21 Hanover Street, Sydenham.

TEMPORARY or otherwise; disengaged; qualified Prescriber, Extractor, &c.; experienced. W., 53 West Square, S.E.

JUNIOR; aged 20½; 5½ years' experience; outdoors; London or large town. "Junior," 51 Heathfield Road, Birmingham.

AS Assistant, Manager, or Locom-tencns; qualified; experienced. J. N., 104 Midland Road, Wellingborough, Northampton.

JUNIOR; Mixed business; no objection to part Wholesale; 23; 5 ft. 8 in. Dawson, 120 Pottergate Street, Norwich.

EDINBURGH, with time for study; Junior, 21. "Student," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PART-TIME; outdoors: Chemist or Surgeon; London. 150/1, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PART-TIME, or Dispenser to Surgeon; 25; good references; 7 years' experience. E., 18 Stafford Street, Marylebone Road, N.W.

MANAGER or Dispenser; qualified; unmarried; 31; first-class store experience. 99/22, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 27; 5 ft. 10 in.; first-class Dispensing and Counter experience; good references; at liberty. H. I. P., Old Manor House, Box, Wilts.

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